The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,051 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
M ROHILLA	3500	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th July.
*L RAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—CATHAY	3982	500	E. Ashdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3941	600	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the Others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3543	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
ROKHARA	3944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	3984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3350 480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.
N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 25th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 30th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 18, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; Pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[illegible] of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 21½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

BERENAG TEA COMPANY.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post. Paid.	To any Railway Station in India. Paid. For a 10lb. box.
Post & M O Office, Berenag, Kumaon.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe	Rs. a. p. 3 0 0	Rs. a. p. 31 0 0
	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
Telegraph Office, Almora, Kumaon.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture	6 8 0	25 0 0
Terms: Cash with Order. Address: The Proprietor, Berenag Tea Co., Berenag P O, Kumaon.	4 Proprietor's Own Choice	6 8 0	25 0 0
	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8	17 0 0
	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe. All charges paid on favourable terms.
JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS, Proprietor.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nice Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE advise our Constituents and others that we are always in possession of a large stock of ALES and STOUT and receive Consignments by each Mail,

	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.	Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.
Bass' Pale Ale, bottled by Stone	4 0	6 0
Bass' Light Gravity Pale Ale, bottled by Stone	4 0	6 0
Lager Beer, highly recommended	3 12	5 8
Allsopp's Pale Ale	Current prices.	
Pilsener Beer, a first class article	only 3 2	5 0
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale	Current prices.	
Meakin's Pale Dinner Ale, in 5 gallon casks	Current prices.	
Guinness's Extra Stout, bottled by Burke	4 0	6 8
Meakin's Stout, in bottles	Current prices.	

We compete on quality and in price!! If our friends require Bass they can have it for 6 annas a dozen less from us than from elsewhere. Bass' Beer is Bass' Beer all the world over, and for our opponents to advertise that Foster's bottling is better than Stone's bottling is absurd on the face of it and a silly puff; don't believe it!!

NOTE.—Our Pilsener Beer at Rs. 3-2 per dozen pints and Rs. 5 per quarts.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' FOR DELICACIES
For Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES,
FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, SIDNEY AND MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

CONTRACTORS TO GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.
Dosotti.
T. Cloths.
Shirting.
Chowka.
Dammer
Gazzee.
Kharwa.
Tent Drills.
Tent Sheeting.
Indigo Press Cloths.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.
Checked Dusters.

Dhoteos.
Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.
Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.
"Jharun" Checks.
Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.
Brown Army Blankets.
Followers' Blankets.
Scarlet Bed Blankets.
Horse Blankets.
Coolee and Ice Blankets.

Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Greatcoat Cloths.
Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Superior Checked Serges.
Grey Army Flannel.
Floor Cloths. } In neat designs
Crotonnes. } and colours.
Fancy Prints. }
Drills, in all colours.
Jhampanis Suits.
Materials for Servants' Clothing.

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.

TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.
Havresacks.
Durries.
Kit Bags.

Turbans.
Turban Fringes.
Newar.
Gold Lace Chevrons.

Good Conduct Badges.
Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Putties or Leg Bandages.

And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ...Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... " 550
THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... " 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... " 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... " 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... " 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... " 1,550
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... " 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

VINO DA TAVOLO
A CHOICE ITALIAN WINE OF Claret Character, Rs. 14-8 per dozen.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Building.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs
Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.
Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.
We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,
Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,
BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail-Steamer "MANILLA," Captain A. Cruciani, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA, on the 18th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in the stream.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

p. pro. F. BOZZONI,
A. BISCALDI,
D. SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Bombay, July 18, 1887.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ASIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c.,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 18th July 1887.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at the School room, Albert Hall, Esplanade, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 5 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and passing the Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1887.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Honorary Secretary,
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Bombay, 19th July, 1887.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR KEMPSTER LESLIE is ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1887.

CASTOR CAKE—BONES.

THE undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for supplies of CASTOR SEED CAKE and RAW BONES, delivered over-side Native Craft in Calicut Roads, on opening of coming shipping Season.

PEIRCE LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 13th July, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 18th July 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, Arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1887, will be paid, on and after the 27th instant, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 13th July 1887.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 22 OF 1883.

RUGHOONATH GUNESH NAIK of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No.—Kandewady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff

vs.

GUNGARAM PEERAJI and his wives GUNGABAI and HUMNABAI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Camatepoora Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants

AND

LUXUMIBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Raghunath Ganesh Naik deceased .....Applicant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of March 1883, it was ordered inter alia that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Twenty thousand and Rupees Three hundred and sixty-nine and annas four for costs of this suit and Rupees Forty-nine for anticipated costs of execution.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 4th day of April 1887, the sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the said Raghunath Ganesh Naik deceased in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

I. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon together with all the appurtenances situate, lying and being in the Second Camatesepoora Street in the Native Town and Island of Bombay in the Sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north side thereof and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Munjee Khetsy, on or towards the west by the property of Suja Satya Samooloo, on or towards the north by the said Second Camatesepoora Street, and on or towards the south by the First Camatesepoora Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ameershaw Vallad Sularsheh and now in the occupation of the said Humnabai and Gungabace, wives of Gungaram Peerajee and Gungaram Peerajee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six and three-ninth square yards and assessed by the Municipal by of Bombay and by No. 5 and by the Collector of Bombay for Position and Tax under No. 3489.

II. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected thereon situate at Second Camatesepoora Street to the north side thereof in the sub district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3515, and admeasuring eighty-four and seventy square yards in area, or the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Gunoo Sewajee, on or towards the west by the property of Gowlee Syanak Kamati, on or towards the north by the sweepers passage, and on or towards the south by the Second Camatesepoora Street aforesaid, and which said premises have for several years past been in the occupation of Mahomed Saleem and other tenants and is now vacant.

Now I, the hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will undertake by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1887.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1887.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. Claim of Bhikaiee, widow of Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistry, for Rupees five thousand with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from 6th March 1885 till payment less Rupees four hundred already received on account of such interest, due under Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th March 1885, and made between the Defendants abovenamed of the one part and the said Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistry and the said claimant of the other part and Rupees thirty six for costs.

2. Claim of Collector of Bombay for Rupees six and pies three for ground rent.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises or the title of the said Defendants to the same or any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser in connection with the full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicant Luxumibai has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot sold one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the said Applicant Luxumibai, the remainder of the purchase money by the said Applicant Luxumibai, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the said Applicant Luxumibai to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th day of July 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Attorneys for Applicant.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of damaged cargo of the s.s. Berenice at the Prince's Dock.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned, the damaged cargo of the s.s. Berenice, consisting of.—

623 bales cotton.
125 " "
1 065 boxes of cassia.
57 bags black pepper.
1 " white "
101 " black "
2 " white "
97 " castor seeds.
49 cases gallnuts.
6 " paper umbrellas.
1 " figured leather.
40 bales rattan shavings.
50 cases star aniseed.
10 bags dry ginger.
600 loose gunny bags supposed to be the contents of 3 bales.
5 bales of jute.
A quantity of loose jute, about 8 bales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 19, 1887.

NOTICES.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

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Just opened out a few of
LANCASTER'S
FIRST QUALITY
COMPLETE
PHOTOGRAPHIC SETS,
Cabinet Size, Price Rs. 200.
Carte de Visite Size, Rs. 135.

Particulars of items on application to
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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Is the Chief Consideration in Selecting an Office with which to effect

A LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE
STANDARD
Has been Established for 62 years
and has Paid in Claims
ELEVEN
MILLIONS STERLING.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office, Bombay.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	" 12
Shamrock	" 11
Thistle	" 14

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CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts...Rs. 38 per dozen
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead ... " 52 per Hhd.

FROM BRUDER KLEMOSCHEG-GRAZ.

Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

Dry Burgundy Red Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. " 32 per case of 2 dozens

Dry Pale Muscat Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

SUPERIOR OLD
HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

SHIPPED by Alexandre et Cie., of Barbezieux, to the late Firm of B. Warburton and Co., as supplied to Messes and Clubs, &c., one, two, three and four diamonds, at Rs. 26, 30, 34, and 38 per dozen, respectively.

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

Jules Lennox and Co.'s Anchor Brand, at Rs. 21 per doz.
Em. LeGrange and Co.'s 3 Cock Brand, at Rs. 18 " "

The above prices are subject to 5 per cent. discount for Cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
11, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL VERY CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Wares is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ENGD ARTISTIC BROWZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

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Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTISTS BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

To sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,

56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C. Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Press and Byculla.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £320,690
" 1886 ..... £292,156

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at Death, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,570,578 2 9	1876	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,045,503 1 3	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18____

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system become less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir M. Mackie.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4300 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted accounts through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

ADVERTISING
IN
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privileges of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to those to advertise are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the now means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,	Bhadli	Chinchwar	Parsa	
B. Bunder.	Bhoswal	Girari	Dapki	
Mahim "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola	
Byculla "	Sowda	Mirgani (for	Borgaum	
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Malegaon	Kanjurna	
Parel Station	Bayer	Rocks)	Moortizapo	
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona	
Sion	Burhanpur	Hisla Gate	Koorai,	
Coorla	Chandnee	Bodlapoor	Budnaira	
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangal	Malker	
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Nara	Chandoor	
Tannah*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damergan	
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurlut*†	Pooljaum	
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Rajadari	Dryaum	
Titwalla	Beech	Khandalla	Wurdah†	
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar	
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee	
Shapoor	Timoornee	Kurkulla	Borai	
Atgaum	Pagdhal	Talligaum	Kagal,	
Khurdee	Sewnee	Salaivadi	Saigaon	
Kumarah*	Dharam	Chinchwad	Jamwar	
Egutpoorah	Khandi	Kirkee	Kalsa	
Ghotee	Dolarla	Poonat*†	Barsee Road	
Saligaum	Siarsee for	Loonee	Marloh	
Deolalee B.	Hinhanghat	Ojerdee	Ungee	
Siding	Rampur	Yeoot	Mohol	
Nasick Rd*	Begra	Kheirgaum	Packney	
Cheirwadee	Semri	Patna	Sholapur*†	
Niphar	Sohagpore*†	Dhoodi	Moodgee	
Lasulgaum	Paparia (for	Boreball	Kurulgaon	
Musmar	Pachmarri)	Dudiah	Goodoor	
Nandgaum*	Baskeri	Bhengwan	Goolbarga	
Malegaon	Babai	Kartrej	Shahabad*†	
Chalisgaum	Gadawara	Poonawaree	Wadi	
Kujgaum	Bohanee	Warrungaum	Nalwar	
Galna	Kurell (for	Nargaum	Yedagherry	
Pachora	Baugpur)	Khankoor	Sydapore	
Myjee	Nursinapore	Hivra Bridge	Road	
Mussewuda	Kuruk Rail	Nandoora	Kistna	
Showlee		Jullum†	Chickaspa	
Julgaum		Shegaum*	Raichore*†	

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Bolsur	Koom	Thana
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Dance Road	Dhoknur	Elephant
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Churney Rd	Wenjee	Gnmangaum	Mahmooda-
Grant Road	Sonsa	Pallee	bad Junction
Mahaluxmee	Bhaolar	Moagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Dansura Rd.	Kurwan	Sabarmutte
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Baudora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dungree	Etola,	Sabarmutte
Goregaum	Bonsemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Barewlee	Umulsar	Dhuna	Dhond
(Dyrur)	Nowsaree	Wasund	Patree
Bhyader	Muroloe	Nowlay	Khandesh
Bassein Road	Seoheen	Anand	Sahli Road
Versaw	Sanarj†	Bhaliej	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amroloe	Oomret	Lucteran
Palghur	sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Golaguda	Hydershad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Limampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Munapoigaim	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do.	Ningala	Limkhar	Bandar
City.	Ujaivar	Kukavav	Bengal
Limbdi	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sib-re
Chuda	Jalia,	Vavdi	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar†	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments.
20 minutes for Dinner. †† 40 Minutes for Dinner.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.
Public Service Commission, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th:—Atrato (s), from London. Yesterday:—Asia (s), from Liverpool; Chilka (s), Moulmein; and Manilla (s), Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Swordsman (s), Zanzibar; and Ardencraig (s), Calcutta.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—The rear wall of a house situated at Nagdevi Street, belonging to Hajee Rahimtoola Sulliman, fell in on Sunday. No persons were injured.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hemzada and Inchtonga entered, and the s. s. Bormida and Inchrhona left the dock on Saturday last. The s. s. Ganges, Peshawur and Atrato entered on Sunday. The barque Wallace, and the s. s. Asia and Khiva entered, and the s. s. Elektra left yesterday.

GAMBLERS.—Rahimtoola Hussein and three others were yesterday charged at the instance of Constable Parker, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a public place at Cammatteepoora with cards and money, on Saturday last. On admitting the truth of the complaint, and other previous convictions, they were each sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

POLO.—The game to-day will be:—White—Mr. A Craigie (captain), Major Rochefort, Messrs Wallace, Warner and L. Ker *vs.* Stripes—Mr. H. Sumner (captain), Capt Fenton, Messrs Graham, Armstrong and Sladen. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m. A meeting of polo players will be held after the game in the pavilion, to elect a captain for the tournament. The captain to have absolute control over the games, and in the selection of the team to represent Bombay. Members are requested to attend.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo Bunder this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Bright ..... M. Curry.
Grand Selection	Iolanthe ..... A. Sullivan.
Valse	Doctrinen ..... Strauss.
Gavotte	Muriel ..... Amillon.
Galop	Earl of Chester ..... Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Sonapore burning ground, touching the death of Ramjee Raghoo, aged 55 years, a labourer. On the 1st instant he sustained a wound on the left foot by a plank falling on it, while unloading a cart laden with casks of cement. He was treated at his house on the Bellasis Road with household remedies. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects on Sunday night at 8 o'clock. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus following a wound of the foot, caused by a plank accidentally following on it.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Sunday, about midnight, in a jowlee shed belonging to one Curreem Shaik Ebrahim, situated at the Frere Bunder Road, an the Port Trust Estate. The fire spread rapidly, and the whole place was in a mass of flames, which soon extended to an adjoining hut, and which, together with the stabling, were completely burnt down. Two of the bullocks in the stable were burnt to death, but five others, which were in the same stable, were saved in time. A man named Osman Shaik Ebrahim had his left arm severely burnt in his effort to release the bullocks from the stable. The Byculla steam fire engine repaired to the scene on the alarm being raised, but its services were not required. The origin of the fire is attributed to the unpaired use of a fireplace in the stable. The fire was put out by the townspeople, assisted by the police. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.

THEFT.—Bhoja Rewamul was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of stealing a silk handkerchief in the corner of which was tied a small tin box containing 19 pearls, 5 diamonds and 1 ruby, of the value of Rs. 1,000, the property of Mr. Abdoo Ali. The theft was committed on the 14th instant, while the complainant was at a pearl tester's shop at Mombadevie, getting a quantity of pearls tested, when the handkerchief containing the said property, which was in the possession of the complainant, was suddenly found missing, and the matter was reported to the police. The detectives, under the direction of Khan Bahadoor Mir Abdoo Ali, the superintendent of the detective police establishment, traced the property to the possession of the accused. He was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MAJOR LYONS MEMORIAL FUND.

J. Sinclair, Esq., C.S. (Alibag)	Rs.	10
Previously acknowledged.	,,	365
		375

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

AN APPLICATION UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT.

RE SHAIK ABDOOL AZIZ BIN ALLY EBRAHIM, PETITIONER.

HIS LORDSHIP to-day disposed of a rule *nisi* granted a few days ago requiring the Joint Sub-Registrar to refuse to register an indenture of mortgage, dated 15th March 1887, under section 35, and to proceed under section 74 of the Registration Act to investigate the petitioner's right to have the document registered. Petitioner stated that by the document in question Aga Mahomed Nabi Khan bin Aga Mahomed Bauker Khan mortgaged to him certain promises to secure a sum of Rs. 18,500 which the petitioner lent him at interest. After the execution of the deed, it was lodged by petitioner with the Joint Sub-Registrar of Assurances for registration. Nabi Khan did not attend the Registration Office to admit execution, and disobeyed a summons requiring his attendance to do so. A warrant was applied for, but was not granted; and meanwhile Nabi Khan went away to Arabia. After some correspondence, the Sub-Registrar declined to refuse registration of the document until after the expiration of the time prescribed in section 34 of the Registration Act. The petitioner apprehended that Nabi Khan would through his agents alienate the property in question, and that he would sustain a great loss unless the document were immediately registered. Mr. Atmaram Tarkhund, Registrar of Bombay, who appeared in person, submitted that registration of the document could not be executed unless in the presence of the executing parties; and that as those parties did not attend, registration could not be refused until eight months had elapsed from the date of the presentation of the document. His Lordship held that, under the circumstances of the case, the registration of the document should be refused; and that the Registrar should proceed under section 74 of the Act to investigate the petitioner's right to have it registered in the absence of the executing party. The rule was therefore made absolute.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE POLICE COURTS.

Nobody can deny the justice of the remarks passed by Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Thursday last on the subject of summonses issued on behalf of the Municipality. It is unsafe to allow lower grade subordinates of the department to keep with them a blank subpœna book to be used whenever and against whomsoever they like. The wonder is, how this state of things was allowed to go on so long? This perhaps is the key to the repeated complaints of the poor about Municipal suits. Mr. Crawley-Boevey's efforts to put down the nuisance is worthy of praise.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

PARSEE PROVIDENT FUND.

Some Parsee gentlemen have started a scheme to establish a provident fund. The trustees of the Parsee Panchayet have in their charge a fund from which the blind and the maimed are supported, but this provident fund is intended to support those who though extremely poor will not go to the charity fund set apart for the blind and crippled Parsees. Any Parsee who will pay a rupee per month to the fund from his wages, will be entitled to receive a certain fixed sum, in his old age or sickness. Thus, a young workman of ten, if he contributes a rupee monthly, will be entitled to a sum of Rs. 1,067 at the age of sixty. He may also contribute a similar amount in favour of his wife and each of his children. It is also proposed to advance small sums at a low rate of interest to the needy. Voluntary donations and contributions will also be received, but the sums thus collected will be devoted to supplying medicines and other necessaries to those who may meet with accidents in the performance of their duty or calling.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy and another, was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the defendant was continued to show that, among the Khojas, the custom was to make no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property; that the father had the power to will away his property as he pleased; that a son could not compel his father to provide maintenance for him, or to partition the ancestral property against his will, &c.

Nanjee Dewjee, in cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, said he knew of instances in which a father had disposed of ancestral property against the wish of his sons. In one instance, the property was given partly in charity and partly to relations, but witness could not say in what proportion. The son got nothing; he had been turned out of the house. Witness knew of no other instance of the custom he had deposed to. Witness got less from his father than his uncle got. His uncle defrayed the funeral expenses of witness's father. Witness was in the defendant's service about twenty years. In Cutch, some Khojas paid their father's debts, while some did not. Witness knew the plaintiff. He never saw him doing any of the business of his father's firm; he was not giving any orders. Witness had turned out his son Bhimjee from his house. He went to the "mookhee" and complained that witness had not given him anything. Witness heard from some one that his son had been to the "mookhee."

To Mr. Macpherson: It is optional in Cutch for Khojas to pay their fathers' debts.

Hajee Ibrahimjee Dosa, proprietor of the Kaiser-i-Hind flour mill, said he possessed other properties in Bombay. He mentioned some instances of sons separating from their fathers; but he did not remember that, in any of those instances, the father had to provide maintenance for the son. Witness knew of no instance of a son compelling a partition of ancestral property during the life-time of the father against his will.

The cross-examination of this witness was reserved for the convenience of counsel, who were engaged in another Court.

Mr. Rahmoobhoy Allana said he was a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Municipal Corporation, and a landed proprietor. There was no distinction among Khojas between ancestral and self-acquired property. A father could deal with his property as he pleased. A son could not compel a partition of ancestral property during the father's life-time against his will. A father could will away his property unequally among his sons or to anybody else according to his pleasure. If witness had to will away his property, he would give it to his sons, or brothers, or to some relations, rather than to strangers. A son could not compel his father to provide separate maintenance for him. If a son separated from his father, he could not claim a share in the father's property, whether ancestral or self-acquired. Witness knew one instance of unequal distribution of property among the sons of Khojas; and also of a Khoja leaving his property by will, including ancestral property, to his widow alone.

The cross-examination of this witness was also reserved.

Jan Mahomed Assur said a Khoja could dispose of his ancestral property as he could dispose of self-acquired property. If a son was not found to give his son a share in the ancestral property. When a son separated in the life-time of his father, the son had no right to claim a share either in the ancestral or the self-acquired property. When witness's father told him to leave his house thirty-five years ago, witness did not claim or receive any share in the ancestral property. Witness knew what a "varrus" was. He need not be a rich man: he must be respectable though he may be poor.

The cross-examination of this witness was also reserved for the convenience of counsel.

Hajee Ibrahim Dosa, whose cross-examination was recalled, was recalled at the sitting after luncheon and examined by Mr. Jardine. Witness could not give an instance of a father giving away ancestral property against the will of his son. Again he didn't was an instance of a Khoja willing ancestral property away from his son. There were other people but witness could not just then name any. Witness's experience was confined chiefly to Bombay. He had not heard of a portion of property being given to a son and release given by him to his father. Witness had purchased his 3our ancestral property from Khojas. In examination by Mr. Jardine, recalled for cross-his uncle some property which he had received from his grandfather.

Jan Mahomed Assur was also recalled for cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Jardine, he said his father had not been so successful in business as he himself had been. Witness's grandfather was a "varrus" in Bhooj; he was better off than his neighbours.

Baboo Boga, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said there was no distinction among Khojas between ancestral and self-acquired property. A father could dispose of both kinds of property at his pleasure. A son could not compel a father to partition ancestral property during his life-time, nor could he compel his father to provide maintenance on separating from him against his will. Cassum Dosa had a dispute with one of his sons and turned him out of the house. Cassum Dosa possessed large property, but he gave none to the ejected son. Curmally Soorjee and Peerbhoy Khakakdina made an unequal distribution of their property among their sons. There were many other instances, but witness could not mention the names.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said the Peerbhoy referred to was the father of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. Witness had heard of that instance, and he also knew of it.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, the first defendant, examined by Mr. Starling, said he was a merchant; a Justice of the Peace, and a director of the Bank of Bombay. The second defendant was about seven years of age. Witness's father died in 1865 at the age of about 73 years. Witness had not seen his grandfather. His father was a well-to-do man and had established his position as a merchant. After the filing of this suit, witness had made a diligen search for his father's books, which he had brought into Court. He had not kept back any book. Some books could not be found. After the death of his father, witness performed the ceremonies of giving away clothes and utensils within the forty days prescribed by Khoja custom. An entry in witness's father's books showed that he had performed a similar ceremony on the death of his father (witness's grandfather); but it was not performed within the forty days. It was performed four or five years later. A party who had not sufficient means could postpone the performance of the ceremony until he became possessed of such means.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

MR. JUSTICE GROVE and a special jury tried recently an action brought by Mr. Rowland Friend, an accountant, against Mr. E. C. Bull, a contractor, to recover damages under peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff went to the Cape on business, and was to have been followed by his wife, but she did not join him. They were on friendly terms with the Bull family, and on hearing that his wife had gone away with a doctor, the plaintiff urged the defendant to relieve him of his duties, so that he might return from the Cape to recover his wife. Before the defence had been opened, the judge nonsuited the plaintiff, and entered judgment for the defendant.

THE French threat that, in the event of the ratification of the Egyptian Convention, they will consider themselves to have liberty of action in Syria, affords me, says a writer in *Vanity Fair*, the opportunity to point out that this is no new idea, and that it was intended to be put in practice in 1882. The morning after the bombardment of Alexandria, I was told by a person who had documentary authority for his statement, that the people of England would never know how near they had been to a war with France over the Egyptian matter. The critical moment passed however without hostilities breaking out, but the danger of their outbreak lasted for some time, and a portion of the English troops in Egypt were detailed, before Tel-el-Kebir, for an occupation of some points on the Syrian coast, had the necessity arisen.

A RATHER singular dispute has arisen between Cardinal Simor, Prince Primate of Hungary, and the Hungarian Government, on a matter of ecclesiastical preferment. Some time ago the Bishops of Kaschau and Szathmar were transferred, on the advice of the Premier, M. Tisza, to dioceses which are said to be richer than their former sees. Cardinal Simor, who is strongly hostile to M. Tisza, thereupon moved the Holy See to protest against these appointments on the ground that, while the Hungarian Crown has the undoubted right to propose Bishops, it has no power to transfer them. A Note to this effect was actually sent from the Vatican and presented by Monsignor Vannutelli, then Nuncio in Vienna, to Count Kalnoky, who had to communicate it to the Hungarian Government. Nevertheless, the Holy See does not take the affair very seriously, but Cardinal Simor and his adherents for their own party purposes are making a great noise about the matter. The disputed right has unquestionably been exercised by the Hungarian Crown for seven centuries past.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN has disposed of the case in which Chunilal Motilal claimed at the Bombay High Court to recover Rs. 5,000 from Shriram Bainichund as damages sustained by reason of the defendant's wrongful and malicious acts in instituting a criminal prosecution against him, and in instigating the police to arrest him on a false charge of theft of ornaments. Plaintiff also claimed a further sum of Rs. 458-12, the value of ornaments seized by the police in his house, which the Presidency Magistrate had awarded to the defendant. Plaintiff alleged that, in October 1885, defendant falsely and maliciously accused him of theft of gold, silver, and other ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,000. Plaintiff was arrested by the police and kept in imprisonment at different times. His house was searched by the police, who took possession of certain ornaments of the value of Rs. 458-12, which the defendant claimed as his property, and which were awarded to defendant by Mr. Ryan, Presidency Magistrate. The defence was that, on a report of a theft committed in defendant's house being made to the police, the latter of their own motion instituted inquiries among the occupiers of the house, of whom the plaintiff was one. Plaintiff and others were directed to attend at the police station; and his house was subsequently searched by the police, but all this was done without the slightest instigation or suggestion on the part of the defendant. The charge against the plaintiff was finally dismissed; but the ornaments found in his house were ordered by the magistrate to be delivered to the defendant. His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff sued to recover damages for wrongful imprisonment and malicious prosecution, and to recover the value of ornaments delivered to defendant by the Presidency Magistrate's order. The claim for compensation for wrongful imprisonment could not be sustained. Upon the evidence, his Lordship was satisfied that the plaintiff was not confined at the instigation of the defendant, but only with a view to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter. There was no evidence of malice on the part of the defendant. The plaintiff suggested the existence of ill-feeling towards him on the part of the defendant, but no evidence was brought forward to support that statement. From the record of the magistrate's proceedings, his Lordship was perfectly satisfied of the defendant's *bona fides* in the matter. The plaintiff had wholly failed to prove his case. With reference to the ornaments ordered by the magistrate to be delivered to the defendant, his Lordship remarked that, considering all the circumstances of the case, and the similarity of the ornaments recovered from the plaintiff to those stolen from the defendant, it was not an unjust inference to draw that the property belonged to the defendant. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

SIR SALAR JUNG IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

WE reproduce the following account of an interview with Sir Salar Jung, during his sojourn in Constantinople from the "Levant Herald":—

The recent extraordinary proceedings of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in his new character of protege of H. Katkow, have attracted the attention of all out of all proportion to their political significance. At the same time we thought it would be interesting to obtain the opinion of his countryman, Sir Salar Jung, as to the possibility of any resultant complications in India. Our readers will bear in mind that Sir Salar Jung, son of the late Sir Salar Jung,—a nobleman who rendered invaluable services to the British Government at the time of the Indian Mutiny are known and appreciated by every Englishman,—under whose able administration the Great Province of Hyderabad made such a rapid development during the last quarter of a century, is not only a Mahommedan Noble, of great wealth and position, but since the death of his father and up to the time of his departure from India two months since, he filled the late father's position as the administrator of the Government for his Highness the Nizam. Sir Salar Jung is, therefore, qualified to advance a very reliable opinion, not merely by reason of his wide experience as a Minister, but also because being one of the most prominent Mahommedan nobles of India, no one is more competent to express the views generally of the fifty millions of his Mahommedan co-religionists, who are, by far, the most warlike portion of the native races. In reply to our query did he attach any political importance to the attitude of Dhuleep Singh, Sir Salar replied:—

"None whatever; Dhuleep Singh has been thirty years in England, living as a pensioner on the bounty of her Majesty's Government. Being over head and ears in debt he thinks that by masquerading at St. to curry favour he can coerce the English Government in India; or failing this, that he may persuade the Russian Government that he has some unseen influence with the Sikhs which makes him worth Russian gold. In short Dhuleep Singh is up for sale to the highest bidder. The British Government, knowing what his position is in India, is not likely to be a bidder at all. The truth is that at no time would his name have carried any weight, but his recent performances have succeeded in entirely forfeiting the respect of his fellow-countrymen of whatever religion. The idea of the son of the old Lion of Lahore sneaking about the Continent of Europe under the alias of Patrick Casey!

And may I be permitted to ask your Excellency whether your own visit to the Bosphorus has any political object?

"None at all. As a Mahommedan I have always wished to see the Mosque of St. Sofia, and it has seemed to me particularly desirable at the present time that I should do homage for myself and for many millions of Indian Mahomedans to his Imperial Majesty. I need not remind you that the Head of the Ottoman Empire is also the Head of my church; that he is the great father of the faithful, here as in India, and as each year the means of communication between the Mussulmans in India and those in Europe become more easy and complete, so with each year we recognise that our interest in our co-religionists in Europe is becoming more definite. There was a time, then, any indications that public opinion in England was becoming negligent as to the future control of the Bosphorus, the fifty millions of Mahommedans in India would be very deeply pained and concerned at any such retrogradation from the old political creed.

"You believe, then, in the strength and the determination of such a feeling; and do you think the Indian Moslems would actively oppose any international action which may seem to threaten the sacred shrine of St. Sofia?

"I never understood that such a sentiment, and all the responsibility that such a sentiment involves, was seriously questioned either here or in England. Certainly, the old and close alliance between our Great Queen, the Head of our State and his Imporial Majesty, who is the head of our Church, has distinctly added to our contentment and our happiness in being the subjects of Great Britain. In addition to a beneficient and enlightened rule founded on Justice and Good Faith, we have always recognised that because we were allied to Great Britain, that therefore we secured to the faithful here, an invaluable political buttress in the event of foreign aggression. And no English statesman will ever be permitted by English public opinion to destroy such a structure, which derives its strength, on the one hand, from a natural belief in the resources of England, and, on the other hand, from a religious faith which is ever looking westward to the shrine of St. Sofia. Clearly here is a sufficient reason why England can never allow any nation to make a violent entry into Constantinople. To do so would be to wish the alienation of the sympathy and affection of the most warlike of the races of India the very races upon whose zeal England later may have to rely in order to control the too progressive tendency of Russia eastward. The absurdity of any such policy does not require even to be discussed seriously."

Then the opinion of the enlightened in India is that we need not expect to see any new mapping out of Europe?

"That is certainly our view. At least that no new maps will be made by the forces of war, though possibly in the interests of Peace. I can imagine that the incessant burden of these great military preparations on the Bosphorus may be felt as a painful strain on the resources of Turkey, and that therefore the Porte might invite Austria, with the further guarantee of the Great Powers, to initiate co-operation with her, in order to render this beautiful region secure against the northern encroachment which always threatens it. Any such arrangement would certainly be for the benefit both of the Porte and of Austria, and would be gladly accepted by nearly all of the Great Powers of Europe, as it would make Turkey irresistibly strong to defend this position, and would thus secure the peace both of Eastern Europe and also of Asia."

The Nawab proceeded to develope this idea in more precise detail. Into these particulars it would scarcely be opportune to follow his Excellency. The foregoing sufficiently indicates with what jealous regard the Moslems of British India desire the maintenance of the Ottoman Power in Europe, and what are the political buttresses which they deem most apt for its support.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

IN the House of Commons on June 30, a number of questions were asked as to the Egyptian Convention, and ultimately Sir Wilfred Lawson opened a debate on the subject, which continued for an hour.

Mr. R. Reid: I beg to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, whether Russia or France has remonstrated against the proposed conditions of the convention now being promoted by Sir Henry Wolff, and whether the Government propose to give the House an opportunity of considering the provisions of that convention before it is finally ratified.

Mr. W. H. Smith: I have to say that neither France nor Russia has made any communication whatever to her Majesty's Government with reference to the ratification of the Turkish convention. That convention has been ratified by the Queen, but at the present moment the the Sultan, as was stated in the other House a few days ago, has asked for a few more days before it is finally ratified.

Mr. Gladstone: I wish to know, simply for the sake of preventing any wrong impression, whether the Sultan has requested a few days for the further consideration of the entire subject, or whether he has signified his intention to ratify the convention, but stated his desire that the ratification should be delayed a few days?

Mr. Reid: Are we to understand that the convention has been signed or concluded so far as her Majesty's Government is concerned. I mean, is it still open to them to withdraw from it?

Mr. W. H. Smith: In answer to the question of the right hon. gentleman, to whom I am obliged for the opportunity of removing an ambiguity, I wish to say that he is correct in suggesting that the Sultan of Turkey has requested further time for the consideration of the question. (Hear, hear.) We have received no engagement that the convention will be ratified, but we have every reason to believe it will be. (Ministerial cheers.) In answer to the hon. gentleman, it is a fact that the Government are bound by the signature to the convention which has been conveyed.

Mr. Labouchere: Does the right hon. gentleman lay it down that this or any country is bound to the terms of a treaty until ratification has been exchanged?

Mr. W. H. Smith: No; it is not possible that any change can be made in the terms of the convention by her Majesty's Government at the present moment. (Cries of "Why?) The convention has received the signature of the Queen.

Sir C. Russell. Does the right hon. gentleman lay down the doctrine that when a treaty has been signed by her Majesty's Government, but has not been accepted by the other Power, it is not within the power of her Majesty's Government to withdraw from it?

The Attorney-General: I am quite sure it has never been laid down that under those circumstances her Majesty could not withdraw it.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Smith said: If the other Power does not ratify it the ratification by her Majesty falls to the ground.

Sir W. Lawson: After what has passed I think I should be justified in moving the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the expediency of the Egyptian Convention being considered by this House before its final ratification. (Opposition cheers.)

On the supporters of the hon. baronet being called upon to rise in their places, considerably over a hundred members on the Opposition and Irish benches stood up. The occupants of the front and second Opposition bench above the gangway remained seated.

Sir W. Lawson, being called upon by the Speaker, said he did not think that the House had been properly treated over this matter. We had been in Egypt over five years, having gone there, as they were told, to restore law and order, and now they were not informed of the fifty millions of his Mahommedan co-religionists, who are, by far, the most warlike portion of the native races. In reply to our query did he attach any political importance to the attitude of Dhuleep Singh, Sir Salar replied:—

"None whatever; Dhuleep Singh has been thirty years in England, living as a pensioner on the bounty of her Majesty's Government. Being over head and ears in debt he thinks that by masquerading at St. to curry favour he can coerce the English Government in India; or failing this, that he may persuade the Russian Government that he has some unseen influence with the Sikhs which makes him worth Russian gold. In short Dhuleep Singh is up for sale to the highest bidder at all. The truth is that at no time would his name have carried any weight, but his recent performances have succeeded in entirely forfeiting the respect of his fellow-countrymen of whatever religion. The idea of the son of the old Lion of Lahore sneaking about the Continent of Europe under the alias of Patrick Casey!

And may I be permitted to ask your Excellency whether your own visit to the Bosphorus has any political object?

"None at all. As a Mahommedan I have always wished to see the Mosque of St. Sofia, and it has seemed to me particularly desirable at the present time that I should do homage for myself and for many millions of Indian Mahomedans to his Imperial Majesty. I need not remind you that the Head of the Ottoman Empire is also the Head of my church; that he is the great father of the faithful, here as in India, and as each year the means of communication between the Mussulmans in India and those in Europe become more easy and complete, so with each year we recognise that our interest in our co-religionists in Europe is becoming more definite. There was a time, then, any indications that public opinion in England was becoming negligent as to the future control of the Bosphorus, the fifty millions of Mahommedans in India would be very deeply pained and concerned at any such retrogradation from the old political creed.

"You believe, then, in the strength and the determination of such a feeling; and do you think the Indian Moslems would actively oppose any international action which may seem to threaten the sacred shrine of St. Sofia?

"I never understood that such a sentiment, and all the responsibility that such a sentiment involves, was seriously questioned either here or in England. Certainly, the old and close alliance between our Great Queen, the Head of our State and his Imporial Majesty, who is the head of our Church, has distinctly added to our contentment and our happiness in being the subjects of Great Britain. In addition to a beneficient and enlightened rule founded on Justice and Good Faith, we have always recognised that because we were allied to Great Britain, that therefore we secured to the faithful here, an invaluable political buttress in the event of foreign aggression. And no English statesman will ever be permitted by English public opinion to destroy such a structure, which derives its strength, on the one hand, from a natural belief in the resources of England, and, on the other hand, from a religious faith which is ever looking westward to the shrine of St. Sofia. Clearly here is a sufficient reason why England can never allow any nation to make a violent entry into Constantinople. To do so would be to wish the alienation of the sympathy and affection of the most warlike of the races of India the very races upon whose zeal England later may have to rely in order to control the too progressive tendency of Russia eastward. The absurdity of any such policy does not require even to be discussed seriously."

Then the opinion of the enlightened in India is that we need not expect to see any new mapping out of Europe?

"That is certainly our view. At least that no new maps will be made by the forces of war, though possibly in the interests of Peace. I can imagine that the incessant burden of these great military preparations on the Bosphorus may be felt as a painful strain on the resources of Turkey, and that therefore the Porte might invite Austria, with the further guarantee of the Great Powers, to initiate co-operation with her, in order to render this beautiful region secure against the northern encroachment which always threatens it. Any such arrangement would certainly be for the benefit both of the Porte and of Austria, and would be gladly accepted by nearly all of the Great Powers of Europe, as it would make Turkey irresistibly strong to defend this position, and would thus secure the peace both of Eastern Europe and also of Asia."

The Nawab proceeded to develope this idea in more precise detail. Into these particulars it would scarcely be opportune to follow his Excellency. The foregoing sufficiently indicates with what jealous regard the Moslems of British India desire the maintenance of the Ottoman Power in Europe, and what are the political buttresses which they deem most apt for its support.

Mr. R. T. Reid thought here was strong ground for contending that the House of Commons should have an opportunity of considering and discussing a treaty of this moment before its final ratification.

Mr. Gladstone remarked that the established rule was obviously that which had been stated by the right hon. gentleman the leader of the House. The object of his hon. friend who moved the adjournment was, he understood, to consider the expediency of altering the general rule or of making an exception to it. The whole circumstances connected with our position in Egypt had been of a character on the one side to embroil indefinite and perplexed and on the other side so provoking to the public and the House of Commons on account of the want of fixed guiding lines and grounds upon which reasonable expectations as to the future could be formed, that he was not surprised that natural impatience should find vent in a motion of this kind, which he could not regard as adequate to the breadth and importance of the question to be raised. It was really impossible that so entangling a subject could receive anything like proper discussion on a motion for adjournment. It was undoubtedly true that the country had been led, in a great degree unawares, into very costly, painful, and embarrassing proceedings extending over a great length of time—(hear, hear)—but these embarrassments in the case of Egypt had not arisen out of any treaty, so that the principle which his hon. friend was disposed to contend for would not have affected them. It being impossible to discuss the general question now, and there being no reason to believe that her Majesty's Government were moving in a direction opposed to the general sense and feeling of the country and of Parliament, he thought the hon. baronet would do well to withdraw the motion, and to wait what he might term the natural and ordinary conclusion of the affair. (Hear, hear.) The discussion was continued by Mr. Bradlaugh. Mr. Illingworth Mr. Labouchere and others.

Sir W. Lawson said he felt unable to withdraw his motion.

The House divided—

For the adjournment	115
Against	276
Majority against	—161

THE QUEEN AND HER JUBILEE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday evening, June 18, containing the following letter which the Queen has addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

"Windsor Castle, June 24.

"I am anxious to express to my people my warm thanks for the kind, and more than kind, reception I met with going to and returning from Westminster Abbey, with all my children and grand children.

"The enthusiastic reception I met with then, as well as on all these eventful days, in London, as well as in Windsor, on the occasion of my Jubilee, has touched me most deeply. It has shown that the labour and anxiety of fifty long years, twenty-two of which I spent in unclouded happiness, shared and cheered by my beloved husband, while an equal number were full of sorrows and trials, borne without his sheltering arm and wise help, have been appreciated by my people.

"This feeling and the sense of duty towards my dear country and subjects, who are so inseparably bound up with my life, will encourage me in my task, often a very difficult and arduous one, during the remainder of my life.

"The wonderful order preserved on this occasion and the good behaviour of the enormous multitudes assembled merit my highest admiration.

"That God may protect and abundantly bless my country is my fervent prayer,

"VICTORIA, R. and I."

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is REFRESHING, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

M. PASTEUR'S TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

REPORT BY ENGLISH SPECIALISTS.

THE report of the committee which was appointed in April, 1886, to inquire into the efficacy of M. Pasteur's treatment for hydrophobia and into any dangers which might be incidental to its employments, was formally presented to Parliament on Monday, June 27. The committee consisted of Sir James Paget, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Fleming, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Quain, Sir Henry Roscoe, M.P., and Professor Burdon Sanderson, with Professor Victor Horsley as secretary. Three members of the Committee, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Dr. Lauder Brunton and Sir Henry Roscoe, with the secretary, visited Paris in order personally to inspect M. Pasteur's proceedings; and after their return Professor Horsley instituted a series of control experiments for the purpose of satisfying his coadjutors and himself upon points which they considered doubtful. The report which has now been drawn up is a unanimous and complete expression of confidence in M. Pasteur's system; and an appendix contains a statement of observed facts by which this confidence appears to be justified.

M. PASTEUR'S THEORY.

M. Pasteur's treatment rests on the assumption that the active cause of rabies is a living microorganism, which produces in the tissues an excretory substance by which, when this is present in sufficient quantity, the development and increase of the microorganism itself are checked, as are those of the yeastferment by the alcohol produced in the vinous fermentation. The micro-organism invades, among other tissues, the spinal cord; and M. Pasteur is of opinion that the spinal cords of animals which have died of rabies contain both the virus and also the excretory substance which may be practically regarded as its antidote. He finds that, if the fresh spinal cord of an animal which has so died is crushed in a mortar and mixed with both into an emulsion, and if some of this emulsion is injected into the tissues of a healthy animal, rabies will certainly be produced; and also that, over a succession of such inoculations, the virulence of the poison is increased by transmission. The animals selected for experiment were chiefly rabbits, and the injection was made within the skull, under the covering membrane of the brain.

In the earlier stages of the investigation rabbits were also injected with a sterilized emulsion made with similar broth and with the crushed spinal cords of healthy animals, and these rabbits appeared to be in no way the worse for the treatment to which they had been subjected. The operation was performed under either on chloroform, and the small resulting wound healed rapidly and was followed by no symptoms. When the spinal cords of animal which had died of rabies were not used fresh, but after having been dried for different periods in a sterilized atmosphere, at a temperature of 26 centigrade (82 Fahrenheit), it was found that the virulence of the emulsion made from them diminished day by day, as if the potency of the poison were more rapidly lost than that of the antidote.

A point was reached at which the emulsion from a dried cord might be injected without producing rabies; and M. Pasteur then felt that, by injections of such emulsions into animals designedly or accidentally inoculated with the disease, the antidote might be able, during the period of incubation, to arrest and prevent the fatal influence of the virus. The method of procedure was to use the first or weakest inoculation as a preparation for a stronger one; and, at first, the injection of the first day was made with an emulsion prepared from a cord which had been drying for fourteen days. The second was with a cord which had been drying only thirteen days, and so on; until, on the tenth day, a cord which had been drying for only five days was employed.

In some cases, in which persons who had been bitten did not come under observation at an earlier period, still stronger injections, constituting the so called "intensive media," were made in the first instance; but this plan was followed by fatal results in one or two cases—results of such a character that doubt might be entertained as to whether the original bite or the subsequent injection had been the cause of death. The intensive method was then abandoned in favour of more frequent injections with older cords on the first few days of the treatment, and since this modification has been adopted no further evil consequences have been observed.

EXPERIMENTS IN ENGLAND.

The independent experiments conducted by Professor Horsley in this country confirm M. Pasteur's own observations, and enable the committee to formulate in their report the following propositions:—

1. That the spinal cords of animals which have died of rabies contain both the virus and the antidote. 2. That the virus thus obtained may be transmitted by inoculation through a succession of animals without any essential alteration in the nature, although there may be some modifications in the form, of the disease produced by it. That in transmission through rabbits the disease is rendered more intense; both the period of incubation and the duration of life after the appearance of symptoms being shortened. 4. That in different cases the disease may be manifested either in the form called dumb or paralytic rabies, which is usual in rabbits; or in the furious form usual in dogs; or in forms intermediate between, or combining both of these; but that in all it is true rabies. 5. That the period of incubation and the intensity of the symptoms may vary according to the method in which the virus is introduced, the age and strength of the animal, and some other circumstances; but, however various in its intensity, the essential characters of the disease are still maintained.

The possibility of communicating rabies at pleasure having thus been established, the next part of the inquiry had reference to the possibility of affording protection against it to persons or animal who had not yet been bitten, or of preventing its development in those who had been bitten. The former was easily determined by means of animals; and for his purpose, in Professor Horsley's experiments, six dogs were "protected" by injecting under their skins, with an ordinary needle syring, emulsions from the spinal cords of rabbits which had died of rabies; beginning with a cord which had been dried for fourteen days, and, each following day, using a cord which had been dried for one day less than the preceding, until at last a fresh cord was used. None of these dogs suffered in any way from the injections; and, when they were completed, the six dogs thus protected, and two others unprotected, and some rabbits unprotected, were made insensible with other, and were then bitten by rabid dogs, or by a rabid cat, on an exposed part. A protected dog, No. 1, bitten on the 8th of July

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED.—A SHARP COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!! in Plush and Leather; a nice assortment to select from; also Scrap Albums, Plush and Leather Handsbags, Companions, Blotters, Money Purses, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED a CASHIER. Apply with Copies of Certificates to "C. K.," office of this paper.

WANTED a CORRESPONDENCE CLERK who writes a neat hand. Apply "X.Y.Z." care of this paper.

WANTED a Fine Hand for writing on Transfer. Salary Rs. 25 to 30. Apply to A. P. CORTEZ & Co., 17, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an ENGINEER, experienced in Cotton Press Machinery to proceed Up-country. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by letter to "J. A. C.," care of this paper.

ICES, Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday Cards, &c., &c., to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A SHOP TO BE LET, at Church Gate Street. Apply at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

EXPERIENCED ENGINEER WANTED to work one of H. J. West fce Machines in Sind. For particulars, apply with Testimonials, to "ICE," care of this paper."

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat an: Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in the following sizes, 12 ft. by 9 ft., 13½ ft. by 10 ft. and 15 ft. by 12 ft. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to GOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar street.

FOR SALE, the property of Surgeon-General BUCCS, A BROUGHAM, by Kesterton, in good order, with Chestnut Arab HORSE and set of Single HARNESS. Price Rs. 880. Apply to Lieut.-Colonel PAYNE, 18, Marine Lines.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Merino Waterproof Coats, Goloshoes Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla Street, near Jakeria Mujid.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7½ per pair.—BADHAM, BILS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Varnish, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Lund Gasalkor Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing Materials, Aalbo's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Sawmill Saniflo, Calvert's Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. acid, Sheep Dipping Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Deal Planks, Teak Scantlings, Steel Joists, &c.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

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SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

Sole Agents in India for the

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK STUTTGART,

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,

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Our pamphlet: "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.

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Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.

Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,

FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 11, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

THE past week from a business point of view has been absolutely without salient feature of any kind. The weather has not been such as to obstruct active operations, the rainfall locally since last mail having only been a couple of inches, but depressed markets in Europe and unusually light supplies of produce have, combined, rendered our export trade little more than a name. We cannot of course expect much else at this season of the year, but as a rule we have some compensation in imports. This we are as yet without however, our dealers in Piece-Goods, Metals and other leading staples evincing an unusual determination to avoid commitments until the character of the season has fairly declared itself. So far no doubt prospects are favorable, but consumers were so thoroughly supplied and the large distributing markets in the interior so largely overstocked last year, that operators require something more certain to go upon, and now look like waiting till close on to the end of the rains before they begin to buy with any freedom. Money is very easy, but Sterling Exchange keeps wonderfully steady, and Government Paper and Joint Stock Shares are generally advancing. Freights homeward are exceedingly dull owing to the restricted movements in exports, and although £1 ready and 18s. 9d. forward loading are the current quotations, cargo is not being booked at the figures and relets have been done recently at 15s.

MONEY.—An easier feeling has been apparent in the market latterly due to a steady and material reduction in the financial accommodation necessary for the trade of the port. Not only has our export trade contracted within remarkably small limits, but stocks of imports are daily undergoing reduction and setting funds at liberty for which it is difficult to find remunerative employment. Nominally rates of discount are unaltered at 5 per cent. with the Bank and 4 per cent. outside, but accommodation has been given for short periods at as low as 2½ per cent.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 4,09,775
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„ 2,26,136
Other Deposits	Inc.	„ 6,01,547
Government Securities	Inc.	„ 1,05,527
Loans	Dec.	„ 6,91,348
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„ 14,89,844
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„ 2,47,779
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„ 19,26,460

Although the increase in the Cash Balance is only 19½ lakhs, the actual decrease in the trade demands during the week is about 28 lakhs. Weaks as the market is this necessarily tends to render it still weaker, and while the Bank may not reduce their official minimum at next Thursday's board meeting, the disposition in the bazaar will unquestionably be to anticipate the movement at an early date.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has again been exceedingly steady, the entire fluctuations during the past week being barely 1-16d. per rupee. On Monday last we closed at 1s. 4d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 1-32d. to 1-16d. for 3 months' Credits, and these continued the quotations practically without change until Friday, when Banks raised their selling rates 1-32d. On Saturday a further rise of 1-32d. was quoted for a time, but lost again during the day, and since then there nas been no change, the following being closing rates for ready bills to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Do.	4 „	1s. 5d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Credits	3 „	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 3-16d.	„
Documents	3 „	1s. 5 3 32d.	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 5 7 32d.	„
Francs	3 „	1s. 1-7 8	„
Do.	6 „	1s. 1-8 1/16	„

For future delivery the Banks continued to quote the ready rate for buying in any position and business has been done in 3 months' Credits up to March at 1s. 5 1-16d. The amount of private paper offering, however, is very limited, and this would probably render the forward market much weaker, were it not that the demand for remittance continues equally small. Of their own paper the Banks are selling for transfer August-September delivery, and 1s. 4 13-16d. up to the end of the year, but these figures fail to attract remitters, who indeed were not excessively keen buyers on Saturday, when demand for October was available for a time at 1s. 4¾d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The tone of the market has decidedly gained in strength, partly the result no doubt of increasing ease in money, but mainly we think from both investors and speculators beginning to recover from the depression induced by the announcement of the new loan. Fours for cash were steady at Rs. 97 5 16 to ⅜ up to Saturday, when considerable buying orders coming into the market the price was rapidly advanced to Rs. 97⅞ and to-day to Rs. 97 11-16. Fours-and-a-half which ranged from Rs. 101¼ to Rs. 102 during the early part of last week have since been firm at the latter price.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds are now firm at Rs. 101¾, but Port Trust 4 per cents. are not better than Rs. 91¼.

SHARES.—The course of the market with very few exceptions has been steadily towards higher prices of late. In *Spinning and Weaving Mills* the upward tendency has been more marked than in anything else, the raw material having cheapened while the manufactured product has rather advanced in value. This with the fact that many of the Mills are known to have earned profits during the half year ending 30th June at the rate of 25, 30 and even 35 per cent. per annum, has naturally attracted buyers, and we quote a general rise of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share. *Press Companies* are also firm but generally speaking unaltered, the only quoted movements being an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussils and Rs. 10 in Manmar. *Bank Us* we have to report a further rise of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 772½ for Bank of Bombays. Agras are nominally unaltered at Rs. 105, Nationals at Rs. 120. In the *Miscellaneous* list Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares again occupy the most prominent place, having advanced to Rs. 2,950 for first and Rs. 740 for second issue. Kemp and Co., Ld., are higher at Rs. 350. Treacher and Co. have improved to Rs. 1,175. Flour Mills are quiet, Bombay at Rs. 510, Bapty Bros. at Rs. 70, Western India at Rs. 45, and Royal at Rs. 60 nominal.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The slightly increased firmness in Exchange at the end of last week rendered dealers somewhat more willing sellers of their ready stocks, but the increase in business which has resulted, if any, has not been very apparent, the week's clearances being only estimated at about 2,500 packages. Small as these sales are, they are however more than the imports and supplies accordingly are still on the decrease, slowly perhaps but none the less surely. As yet though, there can be no question that stocks are still sufficient to meet requirements, present and for some time to come, and dealers have therefore no direct inducement to give out orders for future shipment. Enquiries are being made, and business being discussed perhaps, but no one seems to count on anything of importance being done before the Cocoanut holiday on 3rd proximo, and even then it is quite problematical.

In *Local Goods* the business of the week has been about 2,500 bales, largely made up of Chaddars at Annas 6⅝ to Annas 7¼ per lb. Other descriptions of cloth are quite unchanged.

TWIST.—The enquiry for imported Yarns has been fairly active latterly, and a considerable business has been done in Grey at previous prices. For *Local Yarns* the demand has been well maintained, about 5,000 bales having been bought for export at in some instances a partial improvement of 1-16 anna per lb. in 10s and 20s the counts in most request. The following are ruling quotations:—

	Ans.	per lb.
No. 6s	4 21-32	„
„ 8s	4 29/32	„
„ 10s	5 to 5 13/32	„
„ 16s	5½ to 6⅝	„
„ 20s	5 15-16 to 6½	„
„ 24s	6¾	„
„ 30s	7¼ to 7⅝	„

METALS.—*Copper* is in slightly better request and at Rs. 33½ to ⅝ for Braziers on the spot is As. 2 per cwt dearer. To arrive we still quote Rs. 33½. *Yellow Metal* is also firm although not very active, and values are As. 2 to As. 4 per cwt higher at Rs. 28⅝ ready, Rs. 28½ to ¾ to arrive. *Iron* is still dull of sale at unaltered rates.

COALS.—The drop in homeward freights has necessarily strengthened rates outward and the Coal market is firm in consequence, We hear of sales to arrive of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 17½ and of Powell Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 17 for July-August shipment, but sellers are not disposed to go in unless at an advance of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton on these prices.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Telegraphic advices from Liverpool during the week have favored lower prices, and the quotations we subjoin mark a decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy. This however has not been sufficient to induce exporters to buy at all freely, home purchasing orders being exceedingly scarce, and speculative shipping on the part of European firms out of the question at this stage of the season. Anything that has been done has been in up-country pressed Westerns at Rs. 177 to Rs. 180, Bombay pressed at Rs. 172 to Rs. 176, Bombay pressed Good Dholleras at Rs. 182 to Rs. 183, Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 180 to Rs. 190 according to quality, and stapled Oonras at Rs. 207 to Rs. 209. The local Mills however continue pretty steady buyers, being credited with some 9,000 to 10,000 bales during the week made up mostly of Comptas, Bengals and Julgaums at various rates. This is the main support of our market and if the China demand for our local yarns continues as active as it is now shippers will apparently have little to say to the supplies we are likely to have available between now and the beginning of November. *New Crop* accounts are on the whole very favourable. The Chamber of Commerce reports published to-day call the plants flourishing every where except in Cawnpore where more rain is needed and in Omrawuttee where they have had too much 7½ inches having fallen in the past three days. In Wudwan, Veerumgaum and Dholiera fine weather would the beneficial but no real harm is reported from any direction which we take it is an exceptionally pormising state of things.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	7,260	7,294	4,434
Since 1st January	1,420,528	1,318,269	968,804
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	10,990	9,066	300
Since 1st January	1,009,597	912,491	649,199
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	3,024	1'0	400
Since 1st January	33,283	41,433	47,856

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

Old—	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Rs. 158 =	3 7-16d.
Do. Fully Good	„ 148 =	3½d.
Do. Good	„ 140 =	3 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 136 =	3d.
Omra, Fully Good (G. Staple)	„ 204 =	4 13-32d.
Do. Good do.	„ 195 =	4 7 32d.
Do. F.G.F. do.	„ 185 =	4d.
Khandeish, Good	„ 180 =	3 29-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 172 =	3 23-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good	„ 185 =	4 d.
Do. Good	„ 178 =	3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	„ 168 =	3 21-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good	„ 200 =	4 5-16d.
Do. Good	„ 192 =	4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good,	„ 197 =	4 5 32d.
Western, Good, July-Augt.	„ 178 =	3¾d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Jan. dely.	„ 167 =	3½d.
Do. Fully Good, do.	„ 157 =	3 7-16d.
Do. Good, do.	„ 147 =	3 7-32d.
Julgaum Good March dely.	„ 182 =	3 15-16d.
Ginned BroachGood March dely.	„ 216 =	4½d.

The following comparitive statement showing the actual clearances of Cotton from Bombay to different ports in Europe during the six months ending 30th June this year and last may prove interesting. The increase this season is 8 3 per cent., two-thirds of which it will be perceived is to Liverpool. Havre comes next in extent of increase than Antwerp, Amsterdam and Dunkirk. Venice shows the largest decrease. Naples the next, the falling off to other ports being unimportant. It is worthy of notice, however, that Bremen is amongst the ports to which there is a decline in shipments notwithstanding the vigorous efforts which have been made for some time past to make it the centre of the Continental Cotton trade.

To	1887. F. P. Bales.	1886. F. P. Bales.	Increase or Decrease F. P. Bales.
Liverpool	253,016	201,548	+ 51,468
London	88,499	88,394	+ 105
Hull	2,115	1,230	+ 885
Marseilles	5,698	6,146	— 448
Havre	88,892	71,633	+ 17,259
Antwerp	155,055	143,332	+ 11,723
Ghent	10,773	9,416	+ 1,354
Amsterdam	10,350	1,749	+ 8,601
Bremerhaven	7,848	8,999	— 1,151
Hamburg	2,875	715	+ 2,160
Barcelona	5,200	6,400	— 1,200
Genoa	79,096	79,943	— 847
Naples	12,600	19,698	— 7,098
Venice	32,785	50,840	— 18,055
Leghorn	2,750	1,000	+ 1,750
Trieste	157,957	159,556	— 1,599
Pireaus	1,400	550	+ 850
Odessa	19,245	19,400	— 155
Gottenburg	500	200	+ 300
Christiania	500	...	+ 500
Port Said	1,555	1,110	+ 445
Total...	968,031	893,809	Net Inc. 74,222 = 8·30 per cent.

WHEAT.—With supplies down to an average of about 7,000 cwts per day, or not much more than a fourth of what we were getting at the corresponding time last year, and very depressing accounts from the home side, we have necessarily had no basis for export business. For Hard Red Wheat something approaching a corner prevails owing to its scarcity and Hard Yellow is also firmly held for fully former prices, but all other kinds are practically nominal in value with nothing at all doing. Lower freights tend to support rupee prices, but there are no buyers at what are termed market rates, say:—

White Pesh, No. 1	Ready Rs.	4-7-0	Per cwt.
Laskari, No. 1	„	4-7-0	„
Khatha (Hard Red)	„	4-8-0	„
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	„	4 4-0	„
Delhi, White	„	4-5-0	„
Do. Red	„	4-0-0	„
Hard Yellow Khandwa	„	4-14-0	„
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	„	4 4-0	„

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is very firm at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 per cwt. People talk of large supplies being held up-country but the supplies dont look like it only averaging 1,800 cwts. per day. *Rapeseed* is quite nominal at Rs. 6-5 for Yellow Guzerat and Rs. 5-6 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	51,929	187,405	171,134
„ Since 1st Jan.	8,321,749	7,966,126	6,609,478
Linseed—For the week	12,672	11,462	35,511
„ Since 1st Jan.	1,916,378	3,083,851	4,232,9 1
Rapeseed—For the week	4,146	7,184	20,485
„ Since 1st Jan.	689,181	971,803	1,301,+33
Gingelly Seed—For the week	7,219	20,230	228
„ Since 1st Jan.	848,316	838,627	994,615

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TUCKER—July 16, at Byculla, prematurely, the wife of W. T. Tucker, of twins (girls.)

MARRIAGE.

MACKAY—GILLESPIE—July 16, at the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev. John Forgan, James Balfour MacKay, Commander, B. I. S. N. Co.'s Service, eldest surviving son of the late Hugh MacKay, Esq., J.P., of Kinlochbervie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, to Catherine Jane, youngest surviving daughter of the late John Gillespie, Esq., Inverness, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—July 14, at Palaveram, Hugh Maximilian Elliot, of Madras, aged 6½ years.

FRASER—July 11, at Goolzarbagh, Patna, of carbuncle, Roderick Fraser, Opium Department, aged 30.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1887.

THE Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bombay is more prompt than the corresponding official with the Government of India. His report for the year 1886 has been issued during the past few days. It seems only the other day—it is three months since, however—that the report for 1885 of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was distributed, and many of its contents have already become almost ancient history. Still the delay in its publication is explained by the difficulty in getting the returns from Burma, and some of the material included in the report is quite valuable enough to "keep." The first point of importance which is brought out is that the health of the European army in India in the preceding years. Excluding those troops engaged on active service in Burma, the admissions in hospital per thousand were 1,533 as against 1,513, 1,336 and 1,445 for 1882-83 and 84. The death-rate too is higher—14·25 per thousand against 12·56, 10·88, 12·07. But it is curious to observe that though the death and sick rates are higher, the number of men invalided is less than it was at any time for at least fourteen years, only twenty-three men per thousand having been invalided. So that the total loss to the army of a permanent nature stands at thirty-seven per thousand, a very much lower figure than it was in former years. Comparing the three Presidencies, we find the respective death rates in Bengal, Madras and Bombay were 13·16, 9·13 and 23·82 per thousand. This very high rate for Bombay results, the Sanitary Commissioner says, from the inclusion of the troops in Southern Afghanistan in the Bombay army, as the sick rate is excessively high there, and this brings up the Bombay figures much higher than those of the two other Presidencies. There is less invaliding in Bengal than elsewhere—20 per thousand, while in Madras and Bombay the figures are 24 and 29 respectively, the total loss to each Presidency being 53 per thousand in Bombay, 33 per thousand in Madras, and the same in Bengal. The mortality from cholera too is infinitely higher among Bombay troops than among those elsewhere, being 6·92 per 1,000, while in Madras it was only ·19 and in Bengal 1·17. It is interesting to see what the rates in Afghanistan were. There was a death-rate of 83·13 per thousand, of which 42·46 were from cholera, and 28·59 represents the invaliding ratio—a total loss by invaliding and death of 112 per thousand. This of course is extraordinarily high, and is 20 per thousand higher than the preceding year. We cannot but think it would be well if in the compilation of these statistics those relating to the troops in Afghanistan were kept entirely separate.

The chief cause of admission into hospital was in Bengal and Bombay malarial fevers, while in Madras it was venereal diseases—more than double the proportion of any other ailment. This class of diseases was also very prevalent in Bengal and Bombay. The ratio of enteric fever is higher than in 1884. Dividing Bengal in various geographical groups of stations it is found that excluding hill-stations Bengal proper was the healthiest as regards admissions, while the Agra and central group had a smaller death-rate,—viz. 10·93—than any of the others. In Bengal proper there were no deaths from enteric fever. In Muttra the mortality was very high, 41·78 per cent. being due to enteric fever and cholera. Secunderabad and Poona were both healthy during the year under review. In all India there were 199 cases of cholera in the army, and of this number 122 proved fatal, but this is a smaller percentage of fatal cases than in any of the three previous years. Of these 199 cholera cases 129 occurred in the Bombay Army, and 117 of these were in Southern Afghanistan, 115 having occurred at Quetta. The following remark by the Sanitary Commissioner is interesting:—"It was clearly shown in the report of 1884 that the disease returned as enteric fever is no new disease, that the only change has been a change of diagnosis, and that in proportion as the number of cases diagnosed as enteric increased, the ratio of deaths to cases treated decreased." Enteric fever—or what is called enteric fever—has, as we all know, apparently increased very much during the last few years. The above paragraph explains the apparent increase. An interesting table in the report is that which shows the relationship between enteric fever and age. Under 25 years of age the deaths per thousand were 5·16; between 25 and 30 years of age, 2·30; and between 30 and 34 only 0·74. "As with age so with length of service in India the disease stands in well-defined relationship. With increased service in India liability to become affected by enteric fever rapidly diminishes." A painful table is that which gives the numbers of suicidal deaths in the army in India. From 1877 to 1885, both years inclusive, there were no fewer than 284 suicidal deaths; in 1885 there were 34. It appears European soldiers are more prone to suicide in the hot than in the cold weather, and most of all in the rains. During 1885 the health of the Native Army was favourable, all the rates being lower than the average of the preceding five years. The Bombay Native Army shows a higher rate of admission, viz., 1,243 per 1,000, than any other—while the Hyderabad Contingent had only 522 admissions per 1,000. The Bombay death-rate is double any other, viz., 24·84 per 1,000. The Hyderabad Contingent have a death-rate of only 5·88 per 1,000. Curiously enough the statistics of suicide show that the Native soldier is exactly the opposite to the British soldier as regards the influence of the season. It is proved that Native soldiers are more liable to commit suicide in the cold than in the hot weather, and least so in the rains.

Dr. Hewlett devotes several paragraphs in the Bombay report to an important aspect of the question of sanitation in the army. The ventilation of barracks in India was some years ago deemed worthy of special attention by the Army Sanitary Commission, and it is a very proper subject of complaint with the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay that thus far so little has been done to carry out recommendations whose simplicity is not more apparent than their good sense. Dr. Hewlett however has made for himself an opportunity of applying the principles expounded by the Commissioner. He found in Ghorpuri barracks near Poona a sample of much that a barrack should not be. These barracks, it may be remembered, have from the first had an insanitary repute. When they were erected ten years ago Dr. Hewlett put in a protest against the site, but he failed in this as he failed in inducing the authorities to build the barracks on the plan suggested by the Army Sanitary Commission. Sanitary wisdom however, like all other, is justified of her children, and the Ghorpuri barracks have been notoriously unhealthy since they were built. Last year Dr. Hewlett succeeded in getting one barrack handed over to him with a view to improve its condition. He was restricted by financial limitations in his remedial measures; for instance, though he thought it important to provide ventilation under the floors and to underdrain the site, these parts of his scheme had to be left undone. But he was able, by means of a stone gutter laid all round the barrack, to carry off the storm water which hitherto had soaked into the foundations, and contributed to the dampness of the building. This apart, the alterations carried out have had to do almost entirely with the ventilation of the building. Ventilation apart from doors and windows has been laid down by the Army Sanitary Commission as an essential principle in the construction of barracks. Its importance is exhibited in a paragraph in a memorandum by the Commission which Dr. Hewlett quotes: "There is distinct evidence that if movement of air is set up outside, it passes over the men in bed, chills them, and induces hepatic affections and fever attacks at some stations. The principal point to be kept in view is that whenever cold currents of night air are allowed to fall on men whilst in bed there is more or less danger of chills, and hence the necessity of proper ventilating arrangements in all such ventilation, but against cold air currents, which can always be prevented, while the ventilation itself is not interfered with." In his alterations at the Ghorpuri barracks Dr. Hewlett has acted on the assumption that security against chills is compatible with a liberal provision of fresh air. He has, to begin with, removed from the verandah the venetians which were kept closed during the rains, darkening the barrack, and giving it a gloomy vault-like air. For these he has substituted two weather boards or jhamps, which will keep the rain from the verandah, and enable light to freely enter the barrack room. As regards the ventilation itself, several of the doors have been converted into windows, divided into upper and lower parts, the upper part being hinged on its lower edge, with protecting "cheeks" at each side, the object of this latter provision being to prevent the cold air striking upon the sleeping soldiers. The same arrangement has been made with the fanlights over the doors and with the clerestory windows, which the men hitherto took every opportunity of closing in order to avoid the chill draughts which came through them. Besides this, Dr Hewlett has had the rooms divided into two by a wall carried to the roof, an arrangement strongly recommended by the Army Sanitary Commission, who would limit the occupants of each barrack room to a quarter company. The value of this alteration would probably be most clearly exhibited in an epidemic period. But the alterations as a whole seem to have been conceived in a practical spirit. We now await some statistical proof of the value of the alterations. A special immunity of the inmates of this particular barrack from hepatic ailments and fever would complete the demonstrations which the Commissioners have given of the importance of ventilating wisely if we want to keep well. And, as Dr. Hewlett very properly remarks, the question of efficient ventilation in India has a much wider aspect than merely its application to barracks. From an experience of nearly thirty years in this country he is convinced that more than half the illnesses that Europeans suffer from in India are the results of chill, and that they are largely to be ascribed to the very faulty and unscientific means of ventilation employed in the usual Indian bungalow. We may learn something on this point from the interesting experiments at Ghorpuri barracks.

IN reference to the necessity, to which we recently drew attention, of providing a check upon the practise which is believed to prevail of carrying off people by arsenical poison, especially during a time of cholera epidemic, the symptoms being similar to those of choleraic poisoning, a Hindu gentleman of experience says that a serious difficulty in the way of holding coroners' inquests in cases of suspicion arises from the delay that is involved when one coroner has to hold the inquests required in a population of some eight hundred thousand people. According to Hindu custom, no member of a household in which a death takes place can eat or drink until the body be consumed by fire. The enforced abstinence applies even to women and young children and the ailing. The notice that a coroner's inquest will be held must in most cases delay incremation for twenty-four hours or more. This is so well-known that the dread of the delay causes the relatives and neighbours to hurry the funeral in cases where sudden or unexplained death might, if the police came to hear of it, bring about an inquest. The body is borne to the burning ground and consumed before the police can hear of the death; then, of course, inquiry is impossible. What is required, our informant says, is a coroner in each of the seven districts of the city, who can hold an inquest, and if necessary order a *post-mortem* examination without delay; so that in any case the body may be incremated the same evening. There is no objection to the autopsy provided a medical man of fitting caste be employed The suggestion is worth consideration, and there ought to be no difficulty in carrying it into effect if the Government and the Municipality approve of it.

THE Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission commenced their inquiry in Bombay yesterday. It was scarcely to be expected that their proceedings would excite as much interest as the inquiry that was held last cold weather. The subjects referred to them, important though many of them are, are more largely of departmental concerns, and are not as easily dealt with from the point of view of general principles as, for instance, the question of the admission of natives of India to the Public Service, on which it was so easy to get testimony a few months ago. Besides this the Sub-Committee have not made the path of witnesses so smooth as it was on that occasion. The eas

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EARTHQUAKES ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt yesterday morning in Egypt, Malta and Italy.

RESIGNATION OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 17.

Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, has resigned.

APPEAL IN THE BRENDA CASE DISMISSED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The High Court to-day discharged the rule in the case in which Captain Nicholls, of the ship Brenda, appealed for a reduction of the fine imposed by the Chief Magistrate on him for not carrying side lights. The Chief Justice laid special stress on the wording of the Shipping Act and the rules of the Board of Trade, which said that the law that a vessel should at all times exhibit lights, was imperative. His Lordship, in conclusion, remarked that in the opinion of himself and his colleagues, the fine of Rs. 600 inflicted by the Magistrate was in no way excessive.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Lieutenant-Governor presided to day at the distribution of prizes to the Sir Rivers Thompson School at Bally and the inauguration of Macaulay's Girls' School. His Honour remarked that he had great pleasure in assisting at the ceremony, because he knew his predecessor had taken great interest in the institution, and also because the people of Bally have shown, both in matters Municipal and Educational, that they have learnt the great secret of self-help.

A FLAT ON FIRE.

The India General flat Amir, loaded with jute, has been on fire for three days at Serajgunge. The fire is now out. The vessel was not seriously damaged. Half the cargo has been saved.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

MASSACRE OF A MUTINOUS REGIMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAMAN, JULY 17.

News from Kandahar gives a curious account of the massacre of a mutinous regiment early this month. One of the Ameer's regiments, garrisoning Herat, 1,000 strong, all composed of Ghilzais, deserted in a body and started for Kandahar. The Governor of Herat sent a regiment of cavalry to overtake them, and succeeded in capturing and killing 200 men. By the Ameer's orders, a force of cavalry and infantry was sent from the Ghuzni direction to pursue the mutinous regiment. They completely surrounded it at a place near Kandahar, and put every man to death.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The latest news from the Frontier is most unfavourable. The mutineers from Herat have managed to reach the seat of rebellion. It is rumoured that there is a great gathering of tribesmen near Ataarghar, amounting to 30,000 men; also that disorder and suspicion prevail at Herat.

MR. J. BEAMES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.

The *Pioneer* understands that Mr. J. Beames will be censured and removed from the Bengal Board of Revenue, on account of the transactions brought to light by the accusations of a native paper.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 16.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 18.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Akola arrived here on the 17th instant from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, with Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th instant.

SINGAPORE, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan, from Bombay (9th July), arrived here yesterday.

HONGKONG, JULY 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Geelong, from Bombay (28th June), arrived here at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93½
4½ per cent. "	71¾
5 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, July 17.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, July 18.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	83·4
6 p.m.	81·2

MILITARY NEWS.

The death is announced of Major-General Herbert Raban, retired, Bengal Staff Corps. The deceased, who was born in 1820, arrived in India in 1841. His first service was with the army of the Sutlej, and he was present at the Battle of Aliwal in 1846. His principal employment was, however, in connection with the police, and he filled several responsible posts in Sylhet and also at Calcutta, till he at last attained the grade of deputy inspector-general. He was twice employed as private secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, first in 1857 and again in 1868. He retired from the service in 1875.

The picked native officers of the Indian Cavalry were loudly cheered on Jubilee Day, and seemed much pleased with their reception. There was never, a London paper remarks, a wiser step taken than the bringing over of these veteran warriors to the Jubilee ceremony. They estimate the compliment beyond anything that can be imagined, and will return to India devoted to her Majesty and to England, as well as highly impressed by the magnificence of the pageant.

THE HYDERABAD MINISTER.

His Excellency Asman Jah, Bushir-ud-Dowlah, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, arrived from England by the mail steamer on Sunday. He has taken up his residence at Aga Khan's bungalow, Love Lane, where being somewhat indisposed, he will remain for a few days before proceeding to Hyderabad. His Excellency was met on arrival by his Private Secretary, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamsetjee, who brought with him an official letter of introduction to the new Minister, and by the Vikar-ul-Umra, the Revenue Secretary, Moulvie Chiragh Ali, the Judicial Secretary, Mahomed Moulvie Mahomed Sadeek, and by about a dozen other of the Hyderabad nobles.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, under the presidency of Captain Selby, when Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to order a special short-hand reporter to take reports of speeches delivered by members, and the same to be printed and distributed among them along with the proceedings of the meeting. As he rose to move the resolution, Mr. Kapadia, who was received with roars of laughter by members, made a rambling speech in support of his motion, which was interrupted by derisive laughter and cries of "No, no" and "Question, question." When Mr. Kapadia resumed his seat, there was not a single member found to second his proposition.

Mr. Justice Jardine has been engaged at the Bombay High Court for some days past in the hearing of a suit for the partition of ancestral property among Khojas. The case is that of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, who sues his father, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, a well-known Khoja merchant, and his minor brother Hassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, for an account of the ancestral estate, praying that it may be partitioned between him and the defendants in equal shares; that the first defendant may be ordered to make a full discovery of all the property come into his possession from his father, the late Hubibbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, and to account for it together with all accretions and accumulations. Plaintiff asks that, in the event of the Court not decreeing partition, provision may be made for the preservation of his interest therein from being wasted or lost; and that a sum of money be paid to him by way of maintenance. He further asks that, in the event of the Court holding that he was not entitled to an interest in the estate as a coparcener, the first defendant be declared to be a trustee for him in respect of his one-fourth equal share in the residuary estate of plaintiff's grandfather, and be ordered to deliver over the same to plaintiff with all accretions and accumulations. In his defence, the first defendant states that the property in his hands is not ancestral family property according to the laws and usages governing the Khoja community in Bombay; and that the distinction, according to Hindu law, between ancestral and self-acquired property, has no application to and has never been recognised by the Khojas of Bombay. The plaintiff did not at his birth or at any time subsequently become a coparcener in the property, which was absolutely the defendant's own property. He denied the plaintiff's right to call into question or interfere with the management of the property, and denied the charges of mismanagement and waste made against him by the plaintiff. The latter at one time threw upon the defendant the onus of proving the Khoja customs abovementioned; and for some days past a number of witnesses have been under examination on behalf of the defendant to show that the custom of Khojas was to make no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property; that a Khoja father has the power to will away his property, ancestral or self-acquired, as he pleases; and that a son could not compel his father to partition the ancestral property during his life-time against his will; or that, being turned out of the house, he could not compel his father to provide separate maintenance for him. The plaintiff has a large body of evidence to the contrary; and the hearing of the case is likely to extend over a long period.

[illegible] Rose takes office under its two chiefs, Lord Randolph Churchill [illegible] certain, the composition of the Cabinet will present difficulties, says the *World*; indeed, the difficulty will be a preliminary one. Lord Randolph's list will commence: First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chamberlain's list will commence: First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Chamberlain.

The horsemanship of some of the riders in the princely escort to Westminster Abbey on Jubilee Day seems to have been peculiar, and according to one of the critics, to have necessitated a little homily as to the use and nature of the curb-rein. "It is not intended to preserve the rider's equilibrium when in the saddle; and, though it may do this if it is clutched sufficiently hard with both hands, the effect of such an application on a light-mouthed animal is sometimes a little surprising. It is far safer, in such a case, to bury the fingers in the mane, or even to put the arms round the animal's neck."

A letter having been recently published in a Middlesex paper, repeating the statement that Mr. Gladstone went the same evening that the news of General Gordon's death reached him to the Criterion Theatre, a Manchester man sent the letter to Mr. Gladstone, and received the following reply:—

The statement sent is a simple falsehood, one, I am sorry to say, of too many constantly circulated without scruple or apology, and without any sign of disapproval from the respectable members of the Tory party. . . . The proper course, as I have constantly to point out, is to ask for the authority.

W. E. Gladstone.

Mr. Gladstone's reply was sent to the Middlesex paper, whose correspondent justified his statement. Mr. Gladstone was again communicated with, and his reply was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—The falsehood was that I went, &c., on the night of the day I heard of General Gordon's death. Your namesake has nothing to say in support of it, except that Mr. Cowen, long my personal adversary, believed it! So from the conflicting rumours of previous days he selects those which reported the death without giving it as a fact. The official news which had reached me was, as I remember, that nothing was really known on the subject. Undoubtedly the circumstances had given rise to apprehension.—Yours faithfully,

W. E. Gladstone.

The *Republique Française* has published an article which has caused considerable sensation. It openly accuses General Boulanger of Political intriguing, and says the War Minister did well to cut short his manœuvres by appointing him to an active command.

An Imperial order has been published in Berlin for the issue of a 3½ per cent. loan for the total amount of 239,004,970 marks, the redemption being effected by means of the resources set apart in the Imperial Budget for the purpose. The Imperial Government reserves the right to call in the bonds within a period to be fixed by law. The proceeds of the loan are to be employed in covering the expenses connected with the incorporation of Hamburg and Bremen with the German Customs Union, the construction of the canal connecting the North Sea and the Baltic, the administration of the Imperial army and navy, and the completion of the railway network in the interests of the national defence.

The antagonism between King Milan and Queen Natalie has reached such a pitch (a Vienna telegram says) that his Majesty intends to prevent his consort from returning to Belgrade or Servia. The King has requested M. Ristitch to take the necessary measures in consequence, and if the Premier should refuse his co-operation it is expected that a fresh Cabinet crisis will arise at Belgrade.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press a treatise discussing the sugar-bounty question from two points of view, stating the case for and against Government interference in the allotment of bounties.

A bronze statue of Sir William Wallace was unveiled at the National Wallace Monument, Stirling, on Saturday, June 25, in the presence of a large gathering of people from many parts of Scotland. The monument is situated on a height 300 ft. above the plain, and on this, 50 ft. from the basement, is placed the figure, which stands 21 ft. high to the tip of the sword. The hero is represented pointing towards the English army at the Battle of Stirling. The Marquess of Bute presided, and, speaking of the national sentiment, said that Englishmen and Scotchmen might be excellent friends, but it was scientifically and physiologically true that Scotchmen could never be Englishmen nor Englishmen Scotchmen.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 16.

"It never rains but it pours." We have had one of the wettest weeks Poona has ever known. The rainfall of the past eight or nine days has been nearly half that of the whole season! The cultivators are of course well pleased, and the poor generally, but pleasure-seekers would prefer fine weather, now that the temperature has been reduced to 72 degrees. An unexpected result of the wet weather is the addition of a new amusement, or rather of an old amusement in a new garb, to the innumerable pastimes of the Poona season. The tennis-players at the Gymkhana, finding their beloved game impossible, assembled in the ball-room, turned up the matting, and had an impromptu dance, which proved the first of a series. Gentlemen in flannels, and ladies in hats and short tennis-costumes waltzing to pianoforte music, has the charm of novelty, but conservative Mrs. Grundy shakes her head, and says such informalities would never have been permitted in days gone by. Liberal Mrs. Grundy exclaims, "Youth must be amused, and youth and age too need exercise in foul weather as well as in fair," so "on with the dance, let joy be unconfined." These two extremes might most perhaps, if the evening waltzing were converted into evening quadrille parties, devoted to the practice of figures too often forgotten, and to the "getting up" of such dances as the Cotillon, La Tempete, &c., ensuring their performance with *eclat* at the grand season-balls "in the coming by and by." Speaking of balls, the State Ball at Ganesh Khind comes off on the 26th instant.

A branch of the English "National Indian Associations," in aid of social progress and education in India, of which Miss Manning is the moving spirit in succession to Miss Mary Carpenter, is about to be formed in Poona. A meeting of influential natives and some European ladies has already taken place at Mr. Commissioner Sheppard's bungalow, resulting in the appointment of Mrs. Sheppard as president and of another lady as secretary. The objects in view of the parent association are to extend a knowledge of India in England, and an interest in the people of that country, to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India, and to promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. The aims of the Poona branch will at present be restricted to promoting social intercourse between Europeans and the people of India, and to the training of native female nurses for the sick. As the society grows and prospers, its aims will doubtless widen, and under the genial influence of Mrs. Sheppard, it is almost sure of success. Of course the conservative and liberal Grundys have each their following in this matter also. Natives are all very well to rule, or to tax, or to do business with, say some, but as to talking civilities at their side at the dining-room table, or in the drawing room, that is of course out of the question, 'twere better to order one's carriage and vanish out of the hall door! There are men however who would be glad to see their native sisters in happier case, and who are proud to know those native gentlemen who dare "to leap the rotten pales of prejudice, disyoke their necks from custom, and assert their intention of taking their womenkind into general society, and of studying their happiness and emancipation." Not much, however, can be done by either English or Indian associations, until child-marriage has become illegal, and all castes are merged into one—not much "Till the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The strong wind blowing to-day betokens a change, the wise in such matters say, to fair weather. Even now the freshness of the air, and the brilliant green wherever the eye falls, and the freedom from dust is quite delightful. The gardens are full of flowers, but still can hardly be pronounced beautiful. Few borders of trim plants are to be seen, or fancy plots of various forms full of lovely colours. Shapeless flowerpots of coarsest manufacture deface every garden. The one-and-four-penny rupee has much to answer for! Instead of the open-handed liberality of yore, the pinched economical Anglo-Indian of to-day keeps even his garden in movable form, so that when occasion arise, it may be disposed of by the auctioneer, and bring in a few paltry precious rupees! He cannot afford to say to his successor—"Here are my pretty flowers, I pray them in remembrance of me." Still, though Anglo-Indian greatness, they are not without charm. Roses in all shades of red and yellow and white grow almost wild, and form one of the purest pleasures of this bright time of year. The Band and Bund Gardens are alone worth a visit to Poona. The stream so scanty in the hot season is now grand—

"Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full,"

and the garden, always excellently kept and full of blossoms, is at its best. It is quite a puzzle to discover how all early growth and all signs of decay are so completely kept out of sight, making each plant fit for a flower show.

Whether shall the Poona Station Library be lodged in the airy upstair rooms of the Gymkhana Club building, or be removed to humbler and quieter quarters, is a vexed question which a meeting of subscribers on the 21st instant will discuss and endeavour to settle. The Gymkana side say, they have laid out a large sum to accommodate the books, the readers, and the librarian, the librarian's house alone having cost six thousand rupees! The bookworms say, that the library doesn't pay, and wont pay, while it is lodged in a place given up to merry-making, a place fit only for those who love

"A very merry, dancing, drinking
Laughing, quaffing, and unthinking time."

But even if it is decided at the coming controversy that Minerva shall no longer be the tutelary goddess of the Gymkhana Terpsichore and Bacchus will not have entire sway. Last night, for instance, a promenade concert took the place of the after-dinner dance hitherto a feature of ladies' nights, an innovation to which there is no dissenting voice. The stage end of the large hall was prettily decorated with plants and flowers, and converted into a tasteful drawing-room. Comfortable couches and chairs were arranged in the ball-room, giving the idea of luxurious ease, while in the large verandah a few gentleman enjoyed their after-dinner weed. A little stiffness which led some, who are "nothing if not critical," to pronounce "promenade concert" a misnomer for such an entertainment prevailed. This stiffness will doubtless however wear off when the concerts have been repeated a few times, and then they will bear favourable comparison with promenade concerts at South Rea and other European places. Many were surprised at the presence in Poona of so much musical talent, almost every singer meeting with such continued and well-earned applause that a return to the stage could scarcely be refused. A full account of the concert would hardly be in keeping with the semi-private nature of the entertainment, the audience being restricted to members of the Gymkhana Club. Later on it is hoped that the same vocalists and musicians will give the public of Poona an opportunity of hearing voices so rare and so thoroughly cultivated. Suffice at present to say that the party broke up at midnight, having passed several hours most pleasantly, and all hoping to hear their talented friends again. So successful was the concert that alternate Wednesday after-dinner hours at the Gymkhana will be set aside to provide lovers of music with fresh delight.

The King of the Belgians laid the first stone of the library which is to be erected at the People's Palace at Mile-End, and expressed the hope that other cities might imitate the example of the metropolis in erecting that magnificent palace. His Majesty also paid a visit to the East London Hospital for Children, and offered to become a patron of that institution.

The Russian Finance Minister has, it is said, proposed a means of obtaining money which some people think will be approved by the Czar. The proposition is to take from the churches and convents all the treasures which do not serve for daily ritual, and give for them three per cent. bonds.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie has performed another successful operation on the Crown Prince of Germany. The growth is now so nearly destroyed that there is scarcely any occasion for another operation. A Queen's messenger started for Berlin immediately after the operation, taking with him the piece removed by Dr. Mackenzie from the larynx. Professor Virchow will make a microscopic examination of the substance, and it is expected that his report will reach Dr. Mackenzie by the beginning of next week. His Imperial Highness has caught a slight cold since he has been in England, which has made his throat slightly congested; but he is otherwise in excellent health. Drs. Wegner and Wolfenden were present at the operation, which took place at Dr. Mackenzie's house.

THE ELECTION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A laudable desire to acquire knowledge should always be gratified if possible. So, for the information of "One who wants to know," I will quote two paras. from Army Regulations, India, Vol. IX., Volunteers:—

"83. . . . All other officers (*i.e.*, than Commandant) in other than Railway corps, must be elected by the members, and when approved by the Local Government. . . . will be granted commissions.

"84. In Railway Volunteer corps Officers for the commissioned grades will be nominated by the officer commanding, and their names submitted for approval as in preceding paragraph, it being understood that selections will only be made from members of the corps."

Touching your correspondent's query regarding the authority of the committee of the B. V. Artillery to nominate officers, I take it that such a body as the committee no longer legally exists.

A number of gentlemen formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of raising the B. V. Artillery, and that being a *fait accompli*, and the commandant appointed and approved by Government, their *raison d'etre* ceases, and the functions and authority of these gentlemen cease likewise.—Yours, &c.,

ACTION RIGHT.

July 18.

ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. BERENICE.

An accident happened to the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Berenice on entering the Prince's Docks the other day, which occasioned injury to the cargo amounting to a lakh of rupees. It appears that the Berenice entered the dock when the hydraulic apparatus at the entrance to the Dock would not work, and the ship's hawser and capstans were accordingly used, which entering, in some mysterious manner, the flange over the hole in the salt water pump in connection with the ship's side, measuring 4 feet in diameter, was completely carried away. This was not at the time discovered, and the vessel proceeded alongside the quay to discharge. She was placed near the shed, and the following afternoon preparations were made for carrying out some experiments with the electric light apparatus which had been fitted in the ship. The donkey-boiler was ordered, and on the fireman going to make it ready, he discovered that water was making its way into the vessel. Soundings in the hold were immediately taken, and it was found that there was an accumulation of 6 feet of water. Notice was at once given to Captain Russell, the superintendent of the dock, and pumping was immediately commenced. The water was found to increase, and the ship's pumps not being sufficiently powerful to expel the water, the dredger Pholus, which is fitted with powerful pumping machinery, was made fast alongside, but this was unavailable, as it could only draw a distance of 14 feet, whereas the distance to the water in the Berenice was 30 feet. It was then decided to send for the steam fire-engine, but here again were the officers of the vessel unable to avail themselves of the pumps as the engine would only draw at 24 feet. In the meantime the water had increased to 15 feet in the main-hold and 8 feet in fore-hold. Mr. Jansz, the Company superintendent, who had been sent for, at once ordered the dubash to proceed as rapidly as possible with discharging the vessel, and until daybreak the coolies worked with the utmost speed. About six o'clock the leak was discovered and a piece of wood placed over it. The hose of the Pholus was then passed through a port hole, and the vessel was pumped dry in a very short time. Captain Russell, the dock superintendent, and Mr. Walke, the dock master, both remained with the vessel until the danger was over. The damage done to the vessel was repaired at trifling cost, but the injury to the cargo, which consisted of hides, cotton, cassia, paper, seeds and a few gunny bags from China, Calcutta and Madras, was greatly injured, the damage being roughly assessed at a lakh. The Berenice is a vessel of 341 feet by 37½ by 20½. She has engines of 1,662 indicated horse-power, a gross tonnage of 3,533, nett of 1,707, and a dead weight carrying capacity of 3,586 tons. She was repaired by Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., and proceeded to sea, bound for Trieste, on the 13th instant, under command of Captain Sbutega.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

Belooee, left Aden on the 15th inst., s. s. Rohilla, Captain R. F. mails and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles.

Mr Gawell
Dr. Mrs and Miss Pilcher
Major G Gurnan
Mr Graham Taylor
Mr G J Joseph
Dr Pilcher

Capt D G Dean Pitt
Mrs M C Turner and child
Mr Paton
Capt Hodgar Lloyd, R N
Miss and Mrs G J Walter
Rev A J Normas
Mr O Kirkpatrick

For Brindisi.

Mr H S Finlay
Surg G E Mitchell
Major W L Greenstreet
Mr C Waldron
Mr E W Watson
Rev and Mrs Gillan
Mr C G Collingwood
Mr S Gibbons
Major R Gardiner
Mr B Franklin
Mr R Forde
Mr and Mrs Foster
Mr A G Gull
Major Boyd
Major A Mayhew
Mr W Stephens
Mr W Sinclair
Mr A W Solomon

For London.

Mrs Lonsdell & 2 children
Mr A B Bland
Surgn-Major R Bowan
Surgn R J L Farles
Capt Williamson
Private Burnett

For Venice.

Mr J L Pigot
Mr Ruschowy

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain E. G. Stead, on 26th July:—

For Brindisi.—Mr Rees, Mr H C Williams, Capt J S Main Mr H S Talbot, Mr A S Thomson, Col R S J Prendergast, Mr F F Woodrow, Mr Caesar Pestonjee, Mr Mosley, Mr Rickie, Lieut Col H Gowan, Dr H Harver, Capt A P G Gough and Surgn-Major J Robb.

For London.—Mr Maclver, Col and Mrs T J Pass, Surgn-Major W Muir, Mr R B Dane, Mr J B Peat, Mr S Nicholson, Mr G Wylie and Mrs H Wynne.

By the s. s. Cathay, Captain W. E Ashdown, sailing on the 2nd August:—

For Brindisi.—Major and Mrs Otter, Mr J A Wright, Mr A A G Mole, Major G W Anson and Mr and Mrs J Woodburn.

For Venice.—Mr and Mrs E C Osanne.

By the s. s. Parramatta, Captain R G Murray, sailing on the 9th August.

For London.—Mr F Inglis, Col and Mrs E Vibart, Miss Minor, Two Misses Hurd, Mr H G Cookson and Mr and Mrs Col n Browning.

For Brindisi.—Capt Le ughton.

By the s. s. Siam, Captain W. D. Worcester, sailing on the 16th August:—

Lt-Col and Mrs W Graham Smith.

For Brindisi.—Mr G McWatters.

By the s. s. Carthage, sailing on the 23rd August:—

For London.—Major and Mrs G F Marshall and child.

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs L P Pugh, Hon Justice Trevelyan, Mr G Peters.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	52	21	51	42	47	94	49	08
July 17, Sunday	0	14	0	15	0	20	0	35
" 18, Monday	0	27	0	24	0	37	.....	
Total	52	62	51	81	48	51	50	38
Total corresponding date of last year	65	05	72	24	68	75	72	71

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
18th July up to 10 a. m.	0	75
Previously registered	48	11
	48	86

It is reported that the negotiations with Russia with regard to the disputed points on the Afghan frontier are progressing satisfactorily, and that hopes are now entertained of an early settlement. The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—

The South Russian Press thinks that the Afghan Question contains the germs of ugly complications for England, which may rapidly develop. The labours of the Mixed Commission are affirmed to be very trifling, and concerned only with side issues that are liable any day to disappear under the magnitude of the general question. Either England or Russia, or both, will be compelled, the writers think, shortly to forcibly intervene for the pacification of the Border Khanates. This kind of advocacy on the part of the Russian Press is very significant.

The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, commenting on the Afghan Boundary Convention, says:—

The apparent rest for some days about the Anglo-Russian Convention is because nothing has been altered for the better to England, and not on account of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. It was rumoured lately that English troops were despatched to the Afghan frontier, and the denial which followed these rumours is correctly credited.

THE WRECK OF THE TASMANIA.

The inquiry into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the Tasmania was opened on Tuesday, June 28, before Mr. E. C. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, with Captain Beasley, Captain Harland and Admiral Moresby as assessors. Dr. Raikes and Mr. Baden-Powell appeared for the solicitor to the Board of Trade (Mr. W. Marton); Mr. Charles Hall, Q.C., and Mr. Mansel Jones for the owners of the Tasmania; Mr. Myburgh, Q.C., and Mr. Howard Smith for the officers; and Mr. Kennedy, Q.C., and Mr. Beasley for Sir. Edward Bradford and 39 other passengers.

Mr. W. James Bicknell Watkins, the chief officer of the Tasmania, further examined by Mr. Hall, said that one of the bed-room stewards had been caught pilfering. Some of the men had clothes on belonging to the passengers. The members of the crew lost were, Captain Perrin, Mr. Newman (the fifth officer), Hall (quartermaster), a serang, four Lascars 10 firemen, and one boy, 10 coal trimmers, four native (from the purser's department, and the ship's barber (a native of Ceylon). It took some time for the boats to be lowered, because the ship was bumping and the sea was high.

In reply to Mr. Myburgh, witness spoke in high terms of the four officers. He thought the officers had no difficulty in getting their orders carried out by the Lascars.

Re-examined by Mr. B. Powell, witness said that he did not enter upon the navigation of the Straits with the master.

In reply to the Wreck Commissioner, witness said the second, third, and fourth officers and Mr. Andrews, a supernumerary officer, were on the lifeboat. The second officer had orders to go on shore and telegraph for assistance. Mr. Andrews could perfectly well have brought the boat back, and the third and fourth officers were therefore unnecessary. He called the third and fourth officers out of the boat, but they did not leave it. He considered that three Lascars would do the work of two Europeans. He had not been through the Straits of Bonifacio before in the Tasmania, but had been through the Straits four or five times in other vessels.

Mr. John Richard Budd Curtis, the second officer, in reply to Dr. Raikes, said that he held an extra master's certificate. He joined the Tasmania on January 17 last. His watch was from 12 p.m. to 4 a.m., and he relieved the third officer. He saw in the log book that observations had been taken to ascertain the errors in the compass. Witness was then examined as to the upon memoranda he had made of the course the Tasmania steered on the day of the accident. Witness continued:—The captain told him what course to take about 8.30, and then went first into the chart room, and thence to the cabin, but he had not come on deck again between that time and 9.30. He did not give witness any particular instructions before going below. Some time during the watch the captain had asked witness to go into the chart room, and look at the sailing directions for the purpose of reading about the Monachi rocks. The captain remarked that the course he laid down would take the ship about three miles off the Monachi beacon. Since the disaster he had marked the course off on the chart and found it would bring them within two or two and a quarter miles of the beacon. As they were going through the Straits the weather became very dark. They always had a European at the helm. Quartermaster Bruce was on the lookout in the forecastle head from 3 to 4; a Lascar was with him. Quartermaster Hall relieved him at 4 o'clock. There were a Lascar and a man at the wheel on the bridge with witness. A few minutes before the ship struck, Hall, who had just relieved Bruce, called out "Breakers ahead." Witness gave the order to starboard the helm, but the order was not obeyed, and the man at the wheel said he had not heard the order. The ship struck immediately after. When he felt her strike he stopped the engines. She struck at three minutes past 5. After the vessel struck the captain was the first to come on the bridge. The captain then took charge of the ship and put the engines full speed astern. The ship, was bumping heavily, but did not come off the rocks. The captain seemed quite self-possessed. Witness went into the lifeboat to take charge of it by the captain's orders. The captain showed him the chart and pointed out the best course to take. Witness's orders were to be careful, to get the passengers on shore, and as soon as possible to obtain assistance. The boat was to be sent back. About 20 men were lowered in the boat. The third and fourth officers and Andrews were in the boat also. Witness asked the third officer why he was on the boat, and was told that the captain had given him orders to go with it. After the boat was lowered, the passengers were passed in. The captain was at the top of the gangway, and the chief officer about half-way down the ladder helping the people. He heard the captain and the chief officer called out "Some of you come out of the boats," and then they only ran to the third and fourth officers to come but the third and fourth officers did not. However, heard the captain tell the third officer to stay where he was; what was said subsequently to he fourth witness could not say. There were about 2 souls on board the boat, including about 12 or 14 of the crew They could only work six oars.

In reply to Mr. Scrutton, witness said that if his order to starboard the helm had been obeyed, he did not think it would have made much difference in the result. The captain, considering, was not flurried nor dazed. As soon as the boards on the port side were freed from the tackling, they were smashed. The crew all behaved very well; the Lascars especially. He thought the Lascars were better sailors in the emergency than English sailors. If he had a choice to-morrow between the English and a Lascar crew, he would prefer to go to sea with the Lascars. He found no fault with the compasses. He attributed the accident to the current. It was not true that when the life-boat landed the crew dropped their oars and ran away. They helped the ladies out. The statement that after she struck the captain was utterly dazed, almost helpless, and quite incapable of taking his proper place was false and unfair. The discipline of the crew throughout from the time the vessel ran ashore was very good.

The Court adjourned.

HIGH COURT—JULY 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

106-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee vs Bhapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-83—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs Multi Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Omar Jamal vs Bag Mahomed H A Haman—Payne, G and S and T and D

14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai vs Mahibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

282-84—Ardesir, H and D—Cassumbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsan.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

83-87—Tobin and R—The London B and Mod Bank vs Saraswatibai alias Mothubai and others.

84-87—Tobin and R—The London B and Mod Bank vs Oowarji Dorabji.

85-87—Tobin and R—The London B and Mod Bank vs Laxmibai.

86-87—Tobin and R—The London B and Mod Bank vs Bhagirthibai and another.

210-87—P A Bland—Manikaj Hasarimul and another vs Kimanram Buxiram and others.

243-87—Multi B B—Gurcondas Vulubdas vs Ajbai and others.

247-87—Pestonji and R—M M Mody and Co. vs Mahomedali Ibrahimji.

249-87—Hore G and B—Gokuldhai Dowlutram and others vs S P Nixon and Co.

254-87—Balkrishna and D—Bai Sukeevahoo vs Kuber Harjiwan and others—Jefferson, B and D.

Long Causes.

137-87—In person, a pauper—Vithaldass Harjeewandass vs. Priceandass Jugjeewandas—Tyabjee and D.

275-84—Little, S F and N—Kunkoobai vs Punalal Punumchund—Ardesir, H and D.

209-86—Bomanji and R—The United Merchants Co. vs G A Turner and another.

91-87—In person, a pauper—Abdool Raheman vs Latifabehen and others—Macfarlane, H and H, and in person.

71-87—In person—Ramparsh Gooliabroy vs Sachadanand Swamy Coomar.

A lamentable occurrence has taken place at Airth, near Falkirk. Mrs. Lockie, wife of a Presbyterian minister, murdered three of her boys, the eldest of whom was four years of age, and then committed suicide. She had frequently complained of pains in her head.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission held its first sitting at the Bombay Secretariat yesterday. The following are the members composing the Sub-Committee:—Sir Charles Turner, President, Kazi Shahbuddin, Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Nulkar and Mr. Fernandes. The Commissioners first took the evidence of witness from the Accounts Department, Mr. G. J. Simkinson, C.S., Accountant-General, being present during the examination of these witnesses.

THE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The first witness examined was Mr. Barrow, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General of Bombay. In reply to questions put by the President, he said he did not know to what extent the Accountant-General advised the local Governments as to their yearly financial budgets. It was desirable that the office of Accountant-General should be reserved for members of the Civil Service. The officer had sometimes to deal with questions involving a deal of friction, and it was desirable to have an officer whose independence was unimpeachable. A Civilian in the appointment was more likely to secure respect than an Uncovenanted Officer. In the witness's opinion, it would be an advantage for the Accountant-General to have district experience. He did not know of any friction having occurred in those provinces where the Accountant-General was not a Civilian. He did not know if the Accountant-General's post was ever held by an Uncovenanted Officer either in Bengal or in the North-West. With regard to the enrolled grades of appointments in the department, the present system was by a limited competition. He thought three candidates were nominated for competition for each vacancy. He did not think it advisable to continue the present enrolment system. The officers selected under that system were too highly paid for the work they did. Witness had seen much of the work of District Treasury officers, and he thought that it would be advantageous to have in the department officers having a considerable amount of treasury experience.

Have you worked with any of the native members of the department?

The witness replied that he had, and he thought they made good accountants. In the department there were a great many appointments in which officers were brought into direct contact with the European public, and he thought it undesirable to employ natives in those offices. He had heard of Mr. Raj, a Bengalee, who was a particularly good officer. The Accountant-General might well receive his previous training in the post of Deputy Accountant-General. If the present system of enrolment were abolished, the witness should put superintendents in charge of the work now performed by enrolled officers. All these officers, with the exception of one or two, might be filled by chief superintendents, and thus the cost of the establishments might be reduced. The appointment of head of the Presidency Pay Office should be held by a Covenanted Civilian, if the enrolment system were abolished.

To Kazi Shahbuddin: There were rules laid down for the guidance of the Accountant-General in regard to leave, allowances, pensions, &c.

When there are such rules, how can there be any friction?

Witness replied that it was a very wide question. Certainly, there ought not to be any friction, if the rules were perfect. Besides, one could not unfortunately get every officer to understand the rules in the way they were understood by the Accountant-General and the Government of India. He thought officers submitted to a great extent to the decisions of the

lution of last May, and that they will no longer be eligible to the higher posts to which they have hitherto looked forward. This impression is erroneous. All the clerks who may be able to qualify themselves for higher employment will continue to possess the same title as hitherto to such advancement as they may deserve. The chief assistants in the several offices are all admitted into the classified grades, and the Resolution provides that the report of the head of the office in which a vacancy occurs shall be considered before such vacancy be filled up. It will thus be in the power of the head of an office to recommend any of his clerks for promotion to the chief assistantships and for admission into the classified grades." This very clear promise was, however, a dead letter almost from the time it was made. There could, the witness thought, be no doubt that the non-fulfilment of this promise has had a most disastrous effect on the Account Department. Shorn of all its chief prizes it became one of the least attractive of all departments instead of one of the most attractive, and the *personnel* of the office establishments, no doubt, deteriorated in consequence, while the gazetted staff certainly did not improve. To quote from Mr. Harrison "instead of men of great experience as superintendents of the principal sections of their offices" the Accountants-General were given "mere beginners," and I may venture to add that instead of the superintendents being able to refer for advice and guidance to gazetted officers of greater experience than themselves, they have had their onerous duties increased by having to explain abstruse technicalities to these "mere beginners," in other words to act as their tutors. However, in 1880, when it was decided to again reserve appointment of Accountant-General for the Covenanted Civil Service, a partial restitution was made to the subordinate service by the creation of a new class of chief clerks, or as they were now called chief superintendents; the restitution was, however, a very partial one, as only 8 appointments were created against 35, or more taken away in 1862, and these 8 offices were outside the "enrolled list" quite contrary to the promise of August 1862, that if an officer on the recommendation of the head of his office was appointed chief assistant, he was also to be admitted into the classified grades (now called the enrolled list), and could rise to the maximum of class 1. (Rs. 2,000) if thought fit for such advancement. The higher offices of the department, such as the Accountant-General, should, the witness thought, be held either by exceptionally good men selected from the enrolled list, or by Covenanted Civil Servants. The training which the Civil Servant receives in the Revenue and other administrative departments was no doubt most useful to any one employed at the head of an accounts office, and would always give a Covenanted Civil Servant a great advantage over an enrolled officer, particularly over one who had not been trained as a Superintendent, or who had not had the advantage of being deputed on Treasury Inspection work; and witness thought in arranging for the future officering of the department, there was no necessity to continue to supersede trained and experienced superintendents by "mere beginners" on the theory that these young men must hold a higher social status than an ex-clerk, because at some distant future time the "beginner" might be raised to the position of an Accountant-General. It may perhaps be asked whether the present members of the "Subordinate Account Service" were fit for the gazetted appointments which would be open to them if the enrolled list ceased to be recruited by "probationers" placed over the heads of the chief superintendents. The question seemed a fair one, and it might be answered in the affirmative.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The next batch of witnesses belonged to the Customs Department, Mr. Moore, Commissioner of Customs, being present during their examination.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., Collector of Customs, said he thought it advisable that the appointment of Collector should be held by a Covenanted Civilian, because it was one of the most important and responsible posts, to which were attached a variety of duties. There were no pure natives in the Preventive branch of the service. In fact no one had applied to enter it.

The President: At Chittagong the Pilot service was performed mostly by Mahomedans. Are there no Mahomedans on this coast who would seek employment in the Preventive service?

Witness replied that none had applied for. Many natives were employed as examiners. If they met with any difficulty in appraising any goods, they went to the Assistant Collector. Salt was transhipped from Goa port to Calcutta, the work being done under the supervision of the Preventive Department. Natives were examiners nor the gaugers were required to have any chemical knowledge. But the head gauger has some chemical knowledge.

Sir Raymond Wheeler: Can you suggest any modification in the present system of appointments in your department, by which more natives might get into it?—I cannot. I think the Preventive service should be filled by Europeans and Eurasians.

Do you think natives will ever be considered fit for these appointments, unless they were tried?—The rough work to be done on board ships, the night duty, and long hours, the work of keeping order at the bunders, and so on, are duties for which Europeans are better fitted than natives. They have constantly to come in contact with Europeans.

What have you to say with regard to gaugers and examiners?—I should have men of all nationalities for these posts. Natives make good examiners, the majority of whom at present are natives. We may have one or two natives as Assistant Collectors in large towns, where they may work under European officers. I consider that the warehouseman to guard the opium stores should be an European.

The President: Why?—Witness replied, because the man had various duties to perform. He had to see that every chest was properly numbered, to keep things in good order, and to look after the fire engines.

The President: Cannot all these duties be discharged equally well by a native?

Witness: Well, I don't know.

The President: Who tests your opium?

Witness: We send it the chemist for the purpose. I do not think that there is anybody in the department who can do that work.

Mr. George Ainsworth, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, said he had been nearly thirty years in the service. He had 89 officers under him, besides a staff of peons and lascars. With the exception of a Goanese, and a Hindoo converted to Christianity, all the officers in the Preventive Service were Europeans or Eurasians. He had never had any applications from natives for employment in the service; nor even from Mahomedans or Arabs. The Preventive Staff had much to do with commanders and crews of vessels, who were mostly Europeans.

The President: Do you see any objection to natives being employed in the Preventive branch?

Witness: I do not think they have the tact required in dealing with Europeans. They would have to be especially careful in the case of troopships. Also natives cannot compare with Europeans in the power of endurance. Then they have their caste prejudices, which would not permit them to adapt themselves to their circumstances.

The President: But supposing a native has himself no difficulty on the score of caste? You see that is a matter entirely for him to consider.

Witness: Well, he would be placed in an awkward position.

The President: With regard to want of tact, do you think that native officials are more wanting in manners than Europeans?

Witness: With Europeans, military officers and others they cannot get on as well as Europeans.

The President: Then you do not mean really to say that natives would be wanting in tact. Do you think that they would not always receive the consideration they ought to receive?

Witness: Sometimes, perhaps, they will not deserve it. They may be awkward in their dealings with military officers and others.

To Kazi Shahbuddin: When I talk of the disqualification of natives I speak from personal experience. Natives employed as gatekeepers complain of the nature of their work, and say that they would prefer to work regularly from 10 to 5. Gatekeepers have to work night and day, that is, 24 hours at a stretch on each alternate day.

Then who does this work?—Goanese and native Christians and others.

When you make sweeping assertions about a whole community, you must speak under a sense of responsibility. Goanese are natives, and you do not mean to say they are superior to other classes of natives?—I think they are superior for that particular kind of work.

To Mr. Nulkar: What objection can there be to select proper men from the Mahomedan community for the Preventive service?—Well, their caste prejudices would come in the way.

You know that they command coasting steamers, where they have to deal with European passengers?—But their duty as Preventive officers would be different from those of commanders of coasting vessels.

You say natives are not unfit for the Preventive service. Are they not condemned without an actual trial?—I cannot say they have been altogether untried. I have given the instance of gate-keepers.

Mr. Nulkar: But gate-keepers are not the class of men you would employ as officers in the Preventive Service? They would be a different class of men altogether. Therefore, I do not think we can say natives have been tried in the service.

Mr. Wright, Senior Assistant Collector in charge of the Customs House at the Prince's Dock, said he entered the department in 1879, as Inspector of Customs. Natives were employed as Assistant Collectors, and he thought they did their work about as well as Europeans. The selections for the post were made by the Government, but they were not in all cases very good, when the appointments were given to men who were not in the department. Appraisers and examiners were mostly native and they did their work very well. He did not know anything about the Preventive Service; but he did not think natives were willing to seek employment in that service.

Mr. Ardeshir Jehangeer Wadia, head appraiser in the Customs Department, said he had been 19 years in the department, and had never found any difficulty in his work as an appraiser. He did not see why natives should not be appointed as Assistant Collectors, if they were fit for the post. He did not know if natives were anxious to enter the Preventive branch of the service. He did not know if any caste prejudices were felt by natives in the discharge of their duty as examiners. He did not think that the warehouseman appointed over opium stores should necessarily be an European.

Mr. Bomonji Framji Palkivala, head of the gauging department in the Custom House, said he entered the department in 1878. He had some experience of chemical analysis. Natives after they had acquired the necessary experience were quite fit to undertake the work of gauging.

The President: Are any spirits introduced in the Customs House under the guise of scents?

Witness: Yes, it is done in the guise of Eau-de-Cologne. I do not consider there are any frauds perpetrated which might be discovered by Europeans and not by natives.

The Commission will meet again this morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Ardencraig, 2,071 tons, Captain F G Hampshire, laden with a cargo of salt, was cleared out yesterday for Calcutta.

THE s s steamer Chilka, 1,451 tons, Captain H Grinnigh, brought from Moulmein, yesterday, a cargo of timber, having left that port on 3rd July.

THE steamer Sultan of Zanzibar steamer Swordsman, sailed yesterday, under Captain M. Simons, with extra mails, and thirty deck passengers on board, for Zanzibar.

THE steamer Highfield, Captain Simpson, and consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. which arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, has brought with her, 2,777 tons of steam coals for the G. I. P. Co., Ld.

THE steamer Inchgarvie, Captain Saunders, brought, to Bombay, on Sunday last, 3479 tons of Cardiff coals, from Cardiff (June 17), for the G. I. P. Railway Co. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,560 tons, Captain J Craig, brought to Bombay, yesterday, a general cargo and the undermentioned passengers from Liverpool (July 20):—Major Elliott, Messrs G Murray and A Blair, Miss Kelley, and three ayahs.

THE s s Atrato, 2,066 tons, arrived in Bombay, under Captain J R Gordon, the evening before the last, from London (June 19), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt Col Bulkley and two Misses Bulkley. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE Italian boat Manilla, 1,583 tons, Captain A. Cruciana, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, from Genoa (July,) via Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs P. Wallace, G. Kader and Momano Napoleone, from Genoa; and Mr Alibhai and Mr. Masvarigues, from Aden.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shade.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Madura	1775	E. Perini	A	J. Jamji.
„ Elektra	2095	P. Morse	B	J. Jamji.
„ Asia	2322	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Peshawur		Stoult	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rohilla	52	Briscoe	D	P. & O. Co.
„ O. B. Lanson	1[illegible]	W. Willar	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Culpee	2[illegible]	J. Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Pego	1[illegible]	A. Scrovech	H	F. Muir & Co.
„ Portslands	1370	J. B. Sellers	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Hentada		J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2241	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ D. Edye	1[illegible]	S. T. Lee	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Indiana	1383	J. Gallochen	O	Mackintosh & Co.
China	1394	B. Fletcher	P	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy		Thos. Roy	Q	Noonan & Dewji
S.S. Lord Clive	[illegible]	[illegible]	10th	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Ganges	1422	D. Roberts	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Atrato	3095	J. R. Gordon	..	P. & O. Co.
„ Khiva	1340	S. Bason	..	P. & O. Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	..	W. Lovett & Co.
„ Wallace	1585	W. H. Smith	..	The Captain.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
17	Atrato (s)	Gordon	London, June 19.
18	Asia (s)	Craig	Liverpool, June 20.
„	Chilka (s)	Cumming	Moulmein, July 3.
„	Manilla (s)	Cruciana	Genoa, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	P. Gulf & Karachi.
„	Swordsman (s)	Simons	Zanzibar.
„	Ardencraig (s)	Hampshire	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Ganges, for Dunkirk.
„ Asia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
„ Aduwa, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
„ Atrato, for Antwerp.
„ Arabia, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July.
14 H. M.'s S. Clive ..Creach.....Rangoon, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.—Steamers Marha ta and Wingates, Ship Rhine, Barque British Nation, and Schooner Brazil.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.
15 Caromandel s .... London.

DEPARTURE.

July.
15 M. Meanatchy s.. ..... Singapore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19TH July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·792
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	89·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·3
General Directions of Wind	SSW, S, SSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	549
Fall of Rain	0·35
Total fall during month	26·15
„ „ year	59·23
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th July	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 16.

Warren, Lt., Mad., 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JULY 17.

Chichester, Capt., Bo., N. Stafford Regt., from leave, from Aden.
Mackenzie, Lt., Bo., N. Stafford Regt. from leave, from England.
Browne, Capt., Bl., Hyderabad Volt. Rifles, from leave, from England.
Peel, Capt., Bl., 3rd Dn. guards, from leave, from England.
Jopp, Col., Bo. R. E., from leave, from England.
Creagh, Major, Bo., A. A. Genl's Dept., from privilege leave, from England.
Sawyer, Capt., Bo., Qr-Mr. Genl's Dept., from leave, from England.
Inglis, Col., Bl., 6th B. L. I., from furlough, from England.

JULY 18.

Waldron, Lt., Bl, 16th Bl., Cavalry, on leave, from Jullander.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 18.

Jopp, Col., Bo. R. E., on duty, to Madras.
Creagh, Major, Bo., A. A. Genl's Dept., from privilege leave, to Mhow.
Sawyer, Capt., Bo., Qr-mr Genl's Dept, from privilege leave to Deesa.
Inglis, Col., Bl., 6th B. L. I., return to duty, to Shillong.
Witham, 2nd Lt., Bo., 7th Dgn. Guard, from sick leave, from Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 19th, 1887.

1. There will be drill at Head-Quarters on Wednesday, the 20th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m.—All recruits, are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES AT THE QUEEN'S COURT.

THE Queen held a Court at Windsor Castle on June 30, at 3 o'clock, at which her Majesty received personal congratulations and addresses from the Indian Chiefs, deputations from native Indian States, from the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay, and from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras.

A special train left the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway at 1 15 p. m. conveying his Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore, accompanied by Sir Lepel H. Griffin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. In attendance on his Highness were Captain Norman Franks, Assistant Political Officer, Mr. F. H. Helbert, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Assistant Political A. D. C., General Balmokand, Lala Baijnath, and Mr. Krishna Rao Moly

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, Kumar Shri Kalooba, brother of his Highness, accompanied by Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent in Kutch. In attendance on his Highness were Captain Ashby and Dr. Dorabji.

His Highness the Maharajah of Kuch Behar, her Highness the Maharani of Kuch Behar, C. I. In attendance on their Highnesses were Mr. R. Bignell, private secretary, Mrs R. Bignell, and Mr. S. P. Sinha A. D. C.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, accompanied by Colonel C. Wodehouse, Political Agent in Kattiawad, and attended by Dr. Banaji.

The Thakore Saheb of Limri, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel H. L. Nutt, Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattiawad. In attendance, Keori Singji Beyad of Limri.

The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K. C. I. E., accompanied by Major A. C. Talbot, C. I. E., Political Agent in Bikanir.

The Nawab Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah, Bahadur, Minister to the Nizam of Hyderbai, G.C.S.I. In attendance on the Nawab, Colonel Cockburn, principal secretary, Mr. Dossabhay Nuswanji, private secretary, Captain Abdoolah Beg, of his Highness's the Nizam Service, A.D.C., Mr. Syed Rooknodeen, A. D.C.

On arrival at Windsor, her Majesty's visitors were met by Colonel Hon. C. Carrington, the Equerry in Waiting and proceeded in Royal carriages to the Castle where luncheon was served at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presided on behalf of her Majesty. The suites in attendance took luncheon with the Household.

At 2 p.m. the following deputations left Paddington for Windsor:—

Deputation from his Highness the Nizam of. Hyderabad, G.C.S.I.—The Nawab Zaffer Jung Shums-ud-Dowlah Shums-ul-Moolk, Sirdar Dilor-al-Moolk, C.I.E., associated with the deputation.

In attendance on the Nawab.—Mr G. Blathwayt, private secretary, Mr Syed Mahmood, aide-de camp.

Deputation from His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, G. C. S. I.—Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwar, Rao Bahadur, R. V. Dhumnushkur.

Deputation from His Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, G.C.S.I.—Colonel Ganga Bakah, brother-in-law of his Highness; Captain Raghonath Singh, Ressaldar Nawal Singh, Pundit Karta Kishon (associated with the deputation), accompanied by Dr. Tyler, C. I. E., Political Officer.

Deputation from his Highness the Rajah of Kapurthalla.—Kanwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, C. I. E. Kanwaram Harnam Singh, accompanied by the Rev. J. S. Woodside.

Deputation from the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.—Sir H. L. Harrison, Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Municipal Board.

Deputation from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.—Captain Henry Morland, late Indian Navy, Port Officer and Chairman of the Municipal Board, accompanied by Mr. Barrow, Clerk to the Corporation.

Mr. Charles Lawson, charged with the presentation of an address from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras adopted by and signed as 191 towns on behalf of 32,000,000 of her Majesty's subjects.

On arrival at Windsor the above deputations were conveyed in carriages provided for the purpose to the Castle, where refreshments were served.

At 3 o'clock the Queen-Empress entered the Green Drawing Room, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Alix of Hesse.

Maharaj Sir Partab Singh, K.C.S.I. (Aide-de-Camp to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales), was on duty with his Majesty.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton were in attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Major Okeden was in attendance on their Royal Highnesses Prince and princess Henry of Battenberg. Sir C. C. B. (Secretary of State for India) and Mr. Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, C. S. I. (Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India), where also present.

The following officers of the Indian Contingent were on duty in the Green Drawing Room:—

Captain C. W. Muir, Captain G. A. Money, Subadar Sheik Imdad Ali, Ressaldar Major Nurul Hussain, Ressaldar Lall Singh, Ressaldar Hafiz Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Ressaldar Major Nadir Ali Khan, Ressaldar Major Isri Singh, Ressaldar Sher Singh, Sirdar Bahadoor, Ressaldar Major Zafar Ali Khan, Sirdar Bahadoor, Ressaldar Major Moozuffer Khan, Woordie Major Lena Singh, Subadar Ibrahim Khan, Jemadar Kanchan Singh, Ressaldar Muhammad Bukar.

His Highness Maharajah Holkar of Indore was introduced into her Majesty's presence by the Secretary of State. Sir Lepel Griffin was announced to the Queen by the Secretary of State, and the members of his Highness's suite by the Political Aide-de-Camp. His Highness offered his personal congratulations to her Majesty, and requested her gracious acceptance of a memento of the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's jubilee. The Queen-Empress, having presented to his Highness an enamelled medallion of herself in commemoration of his presence at her jubilee celebration, conferred the honour of knighthood on the Maharajah, and invested his Highness with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, which was handed to her Majesty by the Registrar of the Order.

His Highness knelt, and her Majesty placed the riband over the right shoulder, passing it obliquely to the left side. Her Majesty delivered to his Highness the Star of the Order. His Highness, after kissing her Majesty's hand, arose, and with his suite retired with the usual reverences.

Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to receive gifts from, and presented similar medallions to, the five following Indian chiefs. Each chief was accompanied by the Political officer and attended by his suite, the same ceremonial being observed at each audience.

His Highness the Rao of Kutch, who also presented the address read by him from the Gadi on February 16, 1887.

The Sovereign conferred the honour of Knighthood on his Highness and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by placing the riband of the Order over the right shoulder and passing it obliquely to the left side. Her Majesty delivered the Star of the Order to his High ness, who kissed her Majesty's hand and rose.

His Highness was accompanied by his brother, Kumar Shri Kolobha, who was invested by the Queen with the badge of a Companion of the said Most Eminent Order. He kissed her Majesty's hand and retired with his Highness the Rao, accompanied as on introduction.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah and Maharani of Kuch Behar, his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, the Thakore Sahib of Limri, the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K. C. I. E., L. L. D., who also, in conjunction with Colonel Wodehouse, as a deputation from the Chiefs of Kattiawad, presented an address to her Majesty from that province.

His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi and the Thakore Sahib of Limri respectively received from her Majesty the honour of Knighthood and was invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by her Majesty placing the riband and badge round their necks and then delivering to them the Star of their Dignity in the Order, after which they kissed her Majesty's hand and rose. The Thakore Sahib of Gondal, K. C. I. E., LL D., also had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, and the deputation retired.

The following deputations form Indian native States were then introduced to her Majesty, being announced by the Political Aide-de-Camp:—

Deputation from his Highness the Nizam, G.C.S.I

The Nawab Amir-i-Akman Assam Jah Bahadur was graciously permitted to present a memorial gift and received from Her Majesty's hands an enamelled miniature.

Deputation from his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.

Deputation from his Highness the Maharajah of Bhurtpore, G.C.S.I.

Deputation from his Highness the Rajah of Kapurthalla

At the conclusion of the audiences to the native chiefs and deputations from native States her Majesty received deputations from the Municipal Corporations of Calcutta and Bombay and from the inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, who were announced by the Political Aide-de- Camp. After presenting the address the head of each deputation had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand and retired.

After the presentation of the addresses Captain Henry Morland and Mr. Charles Lawson received the honour of knighthood.

The Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh K.C.S.I., who was in attendance on the Queen, then offered personal congratulations to her Majesty on behalf of his brother, his Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpor, G. C. S. I., and requested her acceptance of a small token of his own loyalty and attachment to her Majesty and her family. The Queen then presented a miniature of herself to the Maharaj, who kissed her Majesty's hand and returned to his place.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn then presented to her Majesty the following addresses:—

Large silver and gold casket containing address for her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress from the inhabitants of Poona, Bombay.

Casket containing humble address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress from the University of Bombay.

An address from the inhabitants of Sanand in the Zilla of Ahmedabad.

An address from the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and its territories was presented by Mr. Edward Tyrrell Leith, District Grand Master for Bombay.

After which his Royal Highness presented to the Queen the following members of his personal staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel Cavage, Major Hannay, Aid-de-camp, and Captain Herbert.

Mr S. Vesey Fitzgerald, C. S. I., then presented to her Majesty an address from the district of Ajmere-Merwarra on a shield, in accordance with Rajput custom.

Her Majesty then descended to the Royal entrance in the quadrangle, and his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi rode up and presented to her Majesty a fully caparisoned charger.

Captain Burne, Assistant Political Aide-de-Camp, assisted by Major Talbot, C. I. E. arranged minor details and saw that each audience took place in the order given.

JUBILEE JOTTINGS.

Truth gives a great deal of valuable space to the Jubilee. Some of its jottings are frank and others amusing:—

In the illuminations there was a sad absence of good taste. We are not beyond the *fat lux* stage; what the lux is, or how it is arranged, is deemed a matter of unimportance. In Italy, at illuminatious, the lights are made to follow the architectural lines of the façades of the houses. The only people who adopted this system, so far as I could perceive, where Mr. W. H. Smith and his neighbours in Grosvenor-place, and their show was by far the best that I saw.

The procession was spoilt by the long intervals between the carriages. If Mr. Augustus Harris had been consulted, he would have told the authorities that a procession to be effective must not be broken up into fragments with an interval between each. The idea of grandeur can only be produced by a long uninterrupted line moving forward without break.

"Why don't they have Buffalo Bill and his Indians to attack the Queen's carriage and the Life Guards to defend it?"

I heard a person observe in the crowd. It would, no doubt, have been dramatic, but hardly quite befitting the occasion.

On the whole, I am glad, as a loyal subject, that Jubilees can only occur at rare intervals. I do not believe that the Monarchy would survive two close on each other.

The only flag to which the Queen took exception was one with the inscription, "Welcome to England," which had been hung out by a notability in Piccadilly. The notability explained that he had had the flag made on the occasion of the return of the Guards from Egypt, and, "on frugal thought intent," opined that it ought not to be wasted.

Dissensions amongst the Royalties respecting precedence were numerous. I was interested in the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, and admired the way in which she insisted upon her "rights," which she seems to have well understood. It had been intended to give her carriage only an escort of Hussars; but she claimed her right, as "every inch a Queen," to have Life Guards, and when she had notified that she would not take part in the procession without them, she got them.

The Indian Princes were conveyed to and from the Abbey in miserably shabby carriages, but the Royal carriages and horses were better turned out than they have been for more than thirty years, a result due entirely to the energy and the practical knowledge of the Duke of Portland, who manifested the shrewd common sense which he has inherited from his Dutch ancestors by personally superintending all the details, both as to carriages, horses and liveries; and he astonished the superfine stable officials by himself cleaning and polishing some of the accoutrements, in order that they might see how it should be done. Of course, the Foreign Royalties ought to have been conveyed in open carriages; but this was impossible as only a limited number of the Queen's carriages could be opened.

If some of the riders had been blessed with a greasing Princes would have been more successful. Several of them appeared as if they found a saddle as strange a seat as did Mr. Winkle on the memorable occasion of his ride to Dingley Dell. The German Crown Prince, the Prince of Wales, Prince William, and the Duke of Connaught all looked well, and seemed thoroughly at their ease, but the "swell" of the mounted division was the Duke of Portland, who headed the line, mounted on a splendid blackhunter, for which he gave 600 gs. a few years ago.

Lord Lorne could blame nobody but himself for his ignominious descent from the back of his "capering beast." He declined the loan of a quiet and thoroughly trained animal, in order that he might be mounted on a more showy steed. The catastrophe seemed considerably to amuse the Royalties, but at the Abbey the Duke of Portland, having heard nothing of the fall, ingenuously asked Princess Louise's husband "how he liked his mount"? The daily papers reported that Lord Lorne's head struck against the kerbstone, but that he was nevertheless able to get up and walk away—an account which would lead one to conclude that his head must be of amazing thinkness; but, as a matter of fact, he got an easy fall on his back. Wiser than Lord Lorne, the Duke of Edinburgh telegraphed for an exceptionally quiet charger.

There is no doubt that Sir Charles Warren has discovered the secret of success in managing crowds by the simple expedient of stopping traffic on wheels. There was never the least crush or difficulty in getting about, either in the morning or the evening of Jubilee day, because the road way, added to the footway, gave ample space for the largest crowds to move on. To those who remember the frightful crush on the last occasion of any illuminations on the same scale—the day of the Prince of Wales's marriage in 1863—the contrast was as delightful as it was unexpected. On Wednesday evening, when the carriage traffic was not stopped, there was a jam in all the important thoroughfares.

The Royal processions in the Abbey were, I hear, far from well arranged, the effect being spoilt by their being too crowded. There was not space enough between the different personages, who seemed all huddled up together. The Prince of Wales and his brothers were quite overshadowed by the German Crown Prince, who walked just in front of them, and they certainly did not show to advantage in such close proximity to his imposing figure, which was well set off by a most becoming white uniform. The Crown Prince of Austria, who was also arrayed in a white uniform, had carried off the honours of the first procession. The most stately figures among the Royal ladies were the Duchess of Teck, Princess Frederica, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth. The Princess of Wales and the German Crown Princess both looked worried and anxious.

Nothing throughout the morning was more pretty and effective in the Abbey than the entrance of Princess Feodore of Saxe-Meiningen, the granddaughter of the Germnn Crown Prince—a charming little girl of eight. She entered alone, and walked up the nave, heralded by two of the Lord Chamberlain's myrmidons, and followed by a lady-in-waiting. She was dressed in white, with pink ribbons, and a Leghorn hat with a white feather. The demure way in which she stalked up the Abbey, bowing and similing at every step, was inimitable, and it so charmed the assembly that every one rose to do her honour—an unexpected tribute which evidently delighted her. She is a very pretty and most intelligent-looking child, and seemed as if she had stepped out of a picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The papers speak of most of the prominent politicians who were in the Abbey as wearing Windsor uniforms. This is all nonsense, for it would be a breach of etiquette to wear the Windsor uniform anywhere except at Windsor Castle. The Ministers and ex-Ministers mostly wore the Privy Councillor's uniform, but one or two were attired in the costume of an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

I hear that the Queen has expressed much wrath at the unpardonable ignorance or the gross stupidity manifested by the Lord Chamberlain and the Dean of Westminster (who, it is considered, should have advised the Court people of their blundering) in connection with the tickets and seats for the representatives of the Church of Scotland. In the first instance, Lord Lathom and Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane alloted four tickets to the Church of Scotland; but, by orders from on high, the number was reluctantly increased to sixteen. These were distributed among the personages who were thought to be most entitled to them, all of whom arrived together at the Abbey in official dress, only to find, to their exceeding discomfiture, that no places had been reserved for them. Ultimately, they were crowded into the gallery in the north transept, which was appropriated to the Nonconformists of Great Britain; and where, in the front places, were to be seen the representatives of the Free Church of Scotland.

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It seems that the ingenuous officials at St. James's Palace were under the impression that the Church of Scotland is a Nonconformist body; but Dean Bradley might have corrected the error. He ought to have made it his business to see that its representatives were properly accommodated, and his omission to do so is naturally resented, inasmuch as he had several hundreds of tickets, and the best gallery in the Abbey was filled with his friends, most of whom had no sort of public claim to be present on such an occasion. Dean Stanley would have managed very differently, and the Queen is naturally irritated at this discourteous treatment of some of the distinguished members of the Church which she particularly delights to honour.

Yet another correspondent writes thus on this vexed question of the tickets:—

Do show up the officials of the Congregational Union, who have displayed more than their usual selfishness in connection with the Jubilee Celebration at the Abbey. Some thirty tickets were sent these gentlemen, of course on the understanding that, as representatives of the Congregational body, they would wisely distribute them. But they coolly resolved to divide them among themselves and the committee. Such men as Newman Hall, Edward White, Dr. Allon, Dr. Kenney, Dr. Stoughton, and the Rev. J. C. Harrison, most of whom have served the Congregationalists over half-a-century, were denied tickets. There is a good deal of heart-burning on the subject.

It is a good thing that the sermon was cut out of the service, for Archbishop Benson read the prayers very badly, and must have been inaudible to all except those just round him.

The Queen received more than a ton weight of flowers from various parts of the country on Monday and Tuesday, and these were used to decorate the rooms.

The presentation of the Household gift to the Queen took place in the Ball-room at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday afternoon, and all the subscribers were invited to attend. It was as pleasant and informal a ceremony as any Court function could be. Her Majesty walked in, accompanied by several of the Princesses, and bowed with a most cordial smile to the members of the Household, "past and present," who attended to the number of some hundreds. Lord Mount-Edgcumbe read a very short address, and after the Queen had inspected and admired the present, she walked slowly round the company, bowing and smiling at every step, and stopping to speak to several people, and she kissed some of the ladies. Her Majesty has become quite "the old lady" now, and walks with the step of age, but she looks exceedingly well, and seemed in the best of spirits.

Two splendid presents have been sent to the Queen by the Maharajah of Travancore. The one is an ebony elephant, with ivory carvings, and trappings of gold and silver. The other is a pair of elephants' tusks, converted into flower vases and splendidly carved, with gold and silver mountings. They will form a notable addition to the treasures with which the Grand Corridor at Windsor Castle is filled.

The Royal guests did not set a good example to the congregation in the Abbey, for as soon as they were seated in the sacrarium they commenced chattering and laughing as loudly as if they had been in a theatre; but they might be excused if they mistook the

prevail on men of all ranks and classes to leave Liberalism in the lurch. When Liberalism is fashionable there are alway plenty of Liberals but true respect is in the long run paid to those who stand by the cause in its hour of difficulty. The old dispute of a year back is dead and gone. This is no longer a question about the details of the Irish Government Bill, as to which we are now substantially agreed. The Liberal creed and the future of the Liberal party are at stake. It is an honour for you to have stood forward as their champion, and that honour will be shared by every elector who does his best to return you to Parliament.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY.

The following letter from Mr. Chamberlain was published on Thursday, June 30 :—

I have read with some regret the personal attack on myself with which Sir George Trevelyan commences a long apology for his short life as a Liberal Unionist. Six months ago, at Sir George Trevelyan's special request, I stood by his side at Hawick to join in the tribute which his supporters at the last election desired to pay to his consistency and disinterested adherence to principle. I do not regret or withdraw one word that I then uttered in his praise. I am only sorry that having now changed his opinions he should single out for bitter insinuation the friend and fellow-worker whom he himself chose only a short time ago to be witness to his unshaken fidelity and courage.

I have, however, to complain that with the object of assisting the Separatist party, to whom he owes his exclusion from Parliament, he has entirely misrepresented the meaning of a passage which he quotes from a speech of mine delivered to the Liberal Union. I pointed out on that occasion that the recent speeches of Mr. Gladstone conclusively showed that he had now abandoned the Irish policy expressed in the two great Bills introduced by him into the House of Commons, and had thereby justified the opposition which Liberal Unionists had offerred to them. On this Sir George Trevelyan observes :—"About the meaning of this language there can be no mistake whatever. It means that Mr. Gladstone has expressed himself as willing to make changes in the details of his Irish policy, which if they had been made a twelve months ago would then have secured for it the support of Mr. Chamberlain, of myself, and of the majority of Liberal members who voted against the Bill.

May I be allowed to assure Sir George Trevelyan that my remarks mean nothing of the kind? There is all the difference in the world between a confession of failure and a promise of amendment. We have secured from Mr. Gladstone the admission that his original proposals must be altered; but we have failed, and fail utterly, to extract from him the nature of the remedial proposals which he is prepared to substitute for them, or any assurance that the alterations will meet the conditions that we have repeatedly and clearly laid down.

The Round Table Conference broke down precisely at the point when it became necessary for Mr. Gladstone to say whether he accepted or refused these conditions; and at this moment it is not possible to point to any promise made by him, or on his behalf, which extends the assurance offered at the time when Sir George Trevelyan thought it his duty to vote with the Tories against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

On the other hand, if I may repeat here another passage of my recent speech which Sir George has ignored, but which entirely contradicts the interpretation he has chosen to place on the previous paragraph, the situation "Is not a hopeful basis for union, or upon which to found a new policy which is not revealed to us, and which is not to be disclosed until we have laid down our arms and surrendered all means of effectual opposition; and as a basis for reunion it becomes impossible when it is coupled with the condition that this new policy, like the old one, is to be made acceptable to the men who have already done their best to make the government of Ireland impossible and whose object is now, as it always has been, the entire and absolute independence of their country." The simple fact is that Sir George Trevelyan has unconditionally surrendered his position, and he is now vainly striving to prove that he secured valuable consideration beforehand.

"MR. GLADSTONE: A STUDY."

MR. GLADSTONE has written the following letter to Mr. H. J. Leech, of Manchester, the author of a pamphlet replying to the book issued by Mr. Jennings, M.P. for Stockport, entitled "Mr. Gladstone: A Study" :—

Dollis-hill, N.W., June 25, 1887.

Dear Sir,—Your pamphlet, following your letter, reached me last night, and I have read it with care. I fully believe that your aim has been what you declare it to have been—not to defend one who is attacked, but to expose a packet of attack which, [illegible] by great pains and for the marked ability with which you have tracked wanton slander into its hiding-places, and exposed it. There are very few cases indeed where I should wish to add a word to what you have said I will however, mention one. The appointment of Sir R. Collier to be a Puisne Judge was the act of the Lord Chancellor—and in such acts the Prime Minister, so far as I know, never interferes. The second appointment was my act; but no Prime Minister, I suppose, ever makes a judicial appointment without the Lord Chancellor's approval. The affair was immensely exaggerated, but I can understand the view of those who thought our conduct wrong—that is to say, who deemed it an error of judgment. I have never seen the book of Mr. Jennings. He had not the courtesy or discourtesy to send it me, and I have other work to do than fishing in the gutter. I have never had any communication, I think, before your own from one who has read the look. It is, I think, very remarkable that a book resting upon the allegations which, if true, would suffice to ruin my character, should have totally failed to lift itself and its author out of obscurity. I hope the great labour you must have bestowed on the work of detection will have had some reward in the sense of having vindicated public justice against a gross offender; and I feel myself warranted in using this language in reference to the passages you have quoted from Mr. Jennings, and the shameless misrepresentations they contain—I remain, dear sir, your very faithful and obedient,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Jennings, M. P., replied as follows :—

Sir,—In the letter from Mr. Gladstone which appears in your columns to-day, the only thing that strikes me, apart from the free use of "polemical language," is that it contains no vestige of disproof of any statement made in my book. "These allegations," says Mr. Gladstone, "if true, would suffice to ruin my character." That, at least, is a very important admission, for even the brief narrative which I have given of the case of Sir R. Collier remains substantially unshaken by Mr. Gladstone's evasion. I have not seen the pamphlet to which Mr. Gladstone refers, and I do not quite understand how it concerns me; for if Mr. Gladstone himself is unable to explain away the facts I have brought forward, surely I may reasonably distrust the power of any apologist to do it for him. Mr. Gladstone's main reply to my book—not now urged for the first time—is that I am an "obscure" person. I apologize to Mr. Gladstone for my obscurity, for which, as he seems to perceive, I am not entirely responsible. But I take leave to point out that it is totally irrelevant to the actual question at issue. That question is, Did Mr. Gladstone do or say the things which are ascribed to him in my book? He has not shown, he cannot show, that he did not. That is all which is really material. Whether the accuser be obscure or eminent, black or white, tall or short, is wholly beside the mark. As for the use of strong language, I do not think that Mr. Gladstone, who has applied the epithet "black-guardism" to the methods of Mr. Pitt, has much reason to complain of any one who follows him at an exceedingly humble distance.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

June 28. L. J. JENNINGS.

TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY IN RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* announced on Wednesday that on the 7th and 16th of June twenty-one persons were tried before the Military District Court of St. Petersburg on several charges. The first was a general one of criminal active membership of the secret society styling itself the Russian Social Revolutionary Party of the Will of the People; while there were special charges of complicity in the murder of Lieutenant-Colonel Sudekin, and in other murders, as well as in several robberies and dynamite outrages. They were also charged with having established secret printing offices. The court acquitted three of the prisoners—Frankel Semen, Bielousoff, and Lebedenko; while the remaining eighteen were found guilty. The following fifteen were condemned to death—namely: Lopatin, an ex-official; Mdlle. Sealowa, the daughter of an officer; Sauchomlin, Komashevitch, and Kusin and Ivanoff, sons of Russian officials; Jakubovitch, a graduate of the St. Petersburg university, a woman named Dobruskina, Starodvorskij, son of a priest; Popoff, Jelko, Antonoff, Livadin, and Volnoff, shopkeepers, and Geier, son of an officer. Two of the accused were condemned to hard labour and one to imprisonment. The assessor of the commander-in-chief confirmed the above sentences; but, admitting extenuating circumstances, commuted to hard labour the death sentences pronounced upon Seuchomlin, Volnoff, Kusin, Dobruskina, Jelko, and Geier, and into transportation to Siberia the sentences upon Livadin and Popoff. The Czar subsequently reprieved Lopatin, Starodvorskij, Komashevitch, Antonoff, Ivanoff, Sealowa, and Jakubovitch, commuting their sentences into hard labour; while Geier's sentence wascommuted into transportation to Tomsk.

THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA MAIL CONTRACT.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Postmaster General:—

"London, 29th June, 1887.

"Sir,—We, the undersigned bankers, merchants, and others engaged in the India and China trades, desire most respectfully to address you on the subject of the East India and China Mail Contract, now before the House of Commons, in which we take the utmost interest.

"We observe that an attempt has been made on the part of a section of the House of Commons to prevent the confirmation of the contract recently entered into between the Government and the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of these mails, and that while on the one hand there seems to be a desire to separate the India from the China service, diverting the latter via Canada and the Pacific, on the otherhand statements have been made which might lead the House of Commons to suppose that the mail service hitherto carried out by the P. and O. Company had not been satisfactory to the public, and that therefore they should no longer be entrusted with the work.

"With regard to the Canadian Pacific route we would venture to point out that it cannot be seriously considered as a substitute for the Suez Canal route to China. As an alternative route or for a service to Japan, there may be a good deal to be said in its favour, but even to this extent it would be necessary to have some further experience of its working in the winter months before a confident opinion could be expressed on its efficiency as a mail route.

"With regard to the manner in which the mail service to the East has been conducted by the P. and O. Company in the past, we do not hesitate to say that very general satisfaction has been felt by the mercantile community as to the perfect regularity and system with which these important mails have been worked, and looking to the intimate connection between the trades of India and China, we would deprecate most strongly any attempt to separate the mail service covering the two trades.

"The Government have been blamed for not having selected a tender at a higher rate of speed; but we have no doubt that the Executive, when considering the several tenders sent in, gave full consideration to the practical advantages, if any, to be gained by an increased speed in relation to what would undoubtedly be its relatively higher cost. In selecting a tender which meets the views of the mercantile community by providing the most convenient days in the week for the London arrival and departure of the mails—viz. Monday morning on the one hand, and Friday evening on the other (which is what we believe the new contract will give), the Government, in our judgment, adopted a wise course in the interests of commerce, while in the interests of the State they effected an economy of over 100,000l. per annum as compared with the old contract. It is quite clear there would be no practical utility in a delivery of the mails on Saturday afternoon or Sunday morning.

"It has also been stated that the duration of the contract is adverse to the public interests; but here again the resulting economy effected in connection therewith as explained by you in your speech in Parliament on Thursday, would seem to justify the decision which the Government arrived at; and bearing in mind the fact that the P. and O. Company have always given to the public a higher speed than that contracted for, and that the subsidy which they will receive will, according to their published accounts only amount to about one-tenth of their revenue, we do not consider that there is the least doubt that the Company, both for the sake of its prestige, and its general revenue, which is dependent on its efficiency, will continue, as in the past, to give the public service the advantage of any improvements in ships and machinery, which science and experience may effect.

"In conclusion, we would venture to enclose a copy of a memorial addressed to your predecessor, Lord John Manners, upon this subject in 1879, the views contained in which are equally applicable to the situation of to day, and are entirely endorsed by us."

The letter is signed by a large number of banks, companies and firms, among them being the following :—

David Sassoon and Co., Ralli Bros, Graham and Co. (p. p. J. F. Anderson), R. and J. Henderson; Dickenson, Akroyd, and Co., R. W. Crawford (Chairman, East Indian Railway Company), Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Manager, David M'Lean; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, W. Jackson, Chief Manager; Wallace Brothers; for Chartered Bank of India and China, J. Howard Gwyther, Manager; for the National Bank of India (Limited), Robert Campbell, General Manager; Firth Sands and Co., Arbuthnot Latham and Co., Ogilby Gillanders and Co., Hoare, Miller, and Co., John Pirie and Co., for the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) A. MacDonald, Managing Director.

THREATENED ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "TIMES."

THE *Daily News* gives a letter which, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, late M. P. for Dungarvan, has sent to the *Times*; the following are the concluding passages :—

Now, Sir, I shall afford you the pleasure of having your jury. Only with this little qualification—that you are to be sifted down to the reasonable proportions which will allow twelve indifferently chosen citizens, even though devoid of special political aptitudes, to entertain no doubt whatever upon the character of your proceedings. What the House of Commons, or so much of the best part of it, failed to do, I have contrived to effect. Or, rather, you have done it yourself. In your eagerness to crush my interposition, you have sifted yourself, and now we possess the result in the refined gold of that most libellous article against me in your issue of the 17th inst., which was your truculent reply to an inoffensive correction of one of your fundamental misstatements of matters of fact. That was a great error of strategy on your part. Within the four corners of that perfectly infamous libel, alm st every sentence is a gross, tangible, and horrible lie, or the suggestion of it. Every lie is solid and circumstantial and definitely localised. There is not one of them situated in foreign parts. They all purport to be transactions here at our own doors. When I step into the witness-box, thou will not find one wished-for pretext for confuting the issue by a single transatlantic espisode. You shall be allowed to budge not one inch out of British soil, British knowledge, British experience. You shall be allowed to promenade the jury not over to Chicago, nor Poker Flat, nor the Great Wall of China. What you have said you shall stick to. You have libellously described me as resorting to dishonest "quibbles" or "irrevelant" matters in order to disguise my "reluctance or inability" to meet your statements. You shall prove it. You have libellously declared me to have been for years in your very city of London the "colleague" of murderers. You shall prove it to a jury of London. You have libellously connected me with the concealment, here in your city of London, of the tools of intended assassination You shall prove it to a jury of London. You have libellously connected me with your lying story that, here in London, Charles Stewart Parnell knowingly supplied funds for the object of saving murderers from the reach of justice. You shall prove it to a jury of London. I give you one alternative. Considering that it is at least psychologically conceivable that—judging by your ravings—you are to some extent liable to be the dupe of your insane prejudice, I allow you one weak to adopt the following alternative :—1. Explicit retractation of the libel, and sincere apologies to me, and my former colleagues. 2. Explicit apology to the public opinion of England, which you have endeavoured to envenom for the purpose of setting people against people, and nation against nation; and 3. As a material confirmation of these retractations and apologies, and as a partial compensation for your horrible practices against Christian and civic charity and fellowship, payment of the sum of 10,000l for charitable objects within the metropolis of London without distinction of religious denominations.

This is my reply to your insulting challenge for explanations. You will have ample opportunity for letting me know what you think of it before twelve good citizens of London. Perhaps you will allow me to intimate a suspicion, finally, that you may be found to be as well disposed to shirk trial by jury as investigation by Parliament.

F. HUGH O'DONNEL, Ex-Vice President and Hon. Sec. of Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain; Ex-Member of Executive of Land League of Great Britain during Mr. C. S. Parnell's imprisonment.

Mr. O'Donnell then refers to the part the Conservative Party took in co-operation with the Irish Party to defeat the Liberal Court which by its Coercive policy was raising the passions of the Irish population to fever heat that presaged a great catastrophe. He writes :—

"In view of present attitude, I consider it was largely due to your culpable negligence that the hapless victims of the Phœnix-Park butchery were allowed to walk without protection into the trap of murderers. On Wednesday, the 3rd of May, I posted in your office, I believe with my own hands, the most urgent conceivable, letter beseeching that no sudden over-confidence, that no premature dropping of precautions, even in the midst of the joyful prospects which seemed to be opening before the nations, should be allowed to jeopardise the work of international reconciliation. During the six or seven months in which I had felt it incumbent upon me to do what lay in my humble powers to supply the gaps in the direction of the constitutional movement created by the wholesale imprisonment of the Parliamentary Leaders, I had the most ample opportunities of observing the deplorable and exasperating operation of the horrible policy of "driving disaffection under the surface" which is again the watchword of an English Government. I had acted as Mr. Parnell's representative at the Stafford elections where the Land Leaguers were enabled to seat their Tory ally at the expense of the Gladstonian candidate. I had carried the written instructions of Mr. Parnell out of Kilmainham to the Land League electors of Derry, urging the coalition of the Land League voters with the Tory party against the Gladstonian Solicitor-General. On a hundred occasions I had been obliged to witness the expressions of fierce and passionate reprobation called out by the news of every fresh razzia among the masses of the Irish populations. I had too often heard also, and had seen, how the desperate enemies of Parliamentary action were finding a too fruitful soil for their theories in the minds of thousands who were taught to see in the triumph of coercion England's only answer to constitutional agitation. While the tidings of the liberation of the untried prisoners and the appointment of the almost affectionately esteemed Lord Frederick Cavendish filled Liberals and Parnellites with sanguine delight, I doubted that the loads of hate accumulated in so many hearts during so long would become in an instant as if they had never been. I felt that the apparent triumph of Constitutionalism in that moment was only calculated to goad into disappointed fury the Party of Violence and Revenge. I entreated you to publish a voice of warning in your columns. You preferred to delay my appeal until it was too late, and before your issue of the 6th of May, containing my letter, reached the Irish capital the calculations of violence and revenge had triumphed over Parnellism and Reconciliation, and the Phœnix Park was drenched with the life blood of the gray official and the martyr statesman. And you are now the accuser of my former colleagues and myself! But you shall have your jury.

THE REFORM OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

On this subject Mr. Herbert Gladstone writes as follows in an article "A First Visit to India" in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* :—

It is in a measure a misfortune that the policy has been adopted of sending Indian delegates to contest English constituencies. If it were found possible to give representative natives some *locus standi* for the statement of their views in Parliament on their own merits, the result would probably be most satisfactory. But it is obvious that neither party could accept a native of India as a candidate who did not distinctly throw in his lot with one side or the other. Were he returned he would be classed as a partisan, and the result of his Parliamentary action would be only perhaps to prejudice his case in the eyes of the public.

At present there is too little discussion on Indian affairs in India. The main cause of this is the bureaucratic form of the Indian Government. The time is rapidly approaching when some modification of absolete notions must be effected. The Government responsible for the administration of a vast Empire is now at a great disadvantage through what has been of essential service to it in past times. When there was but little education, and the press had not risen to power, it was convenient enough that the Government should not be put in public on its defence. Now the case is different. The business of the Government has multiplied enormously, its operations are manifest, and the individual interest in its actions has become keen, intelligent and universal. Newspapers have everywhere sprung up, and both from the European and native point of view a constant stream of criticism, often fair but sometimes quite the reverse, is directed against the Supreme Government. In the midst of this the Government is silent. It has no means of self-defence. The occasional speeches delivered on special occasions by the Viceroy and high officials are usually of too formal a nature to serve for the purposes of full exposition and of answering attacks. There is no Government newspaper and so condemnatory and inaccurate assertions, though they may be correct, constantly crop up again, and reiterated denials and corrections, necessary to dispose of them effectually are not, and cannot, be made. This state of things is a double misfortune. It puts the Government at a great disadvantage, and it lends to demoralise writers and speakers who, finding their arguments and attacks unanswered, give the rein to their imaginations and get into the habit of indulging in loose generalities and of making statements founded on the assumption that all that they have written or spoken, because unanswered, is true. There seems to be two remedies for this state of things. The Government might start an official or semi-official newspaper to be published as often as it was found expedient This might be of great service. But the truer and more abiding remedy will be found in a gradual increase of the representative system in the Imperial and local Government of India, and in the instituting of full debates in the Legislative Councils. Speak- Lord Dufferin to inquire into public expenditure Mr. Forbes Adam, in the most interesting address which he delivered early this year as President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, pointed out the great advantages of fuller publicity in regard to administrative matters.

"The time is drawing nigh when election may be substituted for nomination of non-official members, and when the provisions of local budget may be thrown open to interpellation. These Councils, as presently formed, want the independent supervision possessed by representative bodies, and which is a marvellous protection against costly proposals of special departments, and a salutary check on foolish or superfluous expenditure. We cannot have representative bodies. And in widening the Council and introducing election I would prepare all needful safeguards, and leave meanwhile final control in the hands of the Executive. But I hold that Government and the taxpayer would alike benefit by having their Budget proposals and estimates examined and criticised by business men."

So, again, the Hon. Mr. Steel, member of the Legislative Council, said, in addressing the Bengal Chamber of commerce last May :—

"Under present arrangements the Budget was only submitted to the ordeal of public opinion when any new legislation required that the proposals should be submitted to the Legislative Council. This appeared wrong in principle, and it seemed to him that the Chamber would do well to suggest a change to Government . . . . If the Chamber agreed with him he thought it a very proper time to represent to Government that there should be an annual discussion on the Budget, whether taxation was increased, reduced, or left alone."

And what is true in regard to finance is true of other branches of Government work. The public require to know more of what is being done presumably in their interest. Where inconvenient questions are never asked, there the public service is sure to suffer more or less, whether in India or in England. No sensible man wishes to precipitate on the Government of India, situated as it is between inflammable native and European material, any drastic change the results of which could not pretty clearly be estimated. Every sensible man, too, sees plainly that in certain things the Supreme Government must have ample power to act on its responsibility to the Government at home without interrogation or delay. But the internal administration of India is of vital importance to the people of India, and if it is not yet possible to adopt a thoroughly representative system, it is difficult to see any valid objections to the fullest opportunities being given to secure the power of criticism and debate to those most directly concerned and interested in Indian affairs.

The material power of the educated natives cannot weigh heavily against that of the British Government. But it is of inestimable importance to the smooth and prosperous working of the Government machine that their loyalty and good will should be secured. The future prosperity of India depends upon the contentment of its people, and if at a time when education is spreading far and wide the educated classes are alienated and led to believe that so long as the English remain in power they are to have no scope for their abilities and energies, and no recognition of their right to take part in the business of their own country then the seeds are sown of disaster and ruin in the future.

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THE PAPAL MISSION TO IRELAND.

MONSIGNOR Persico and Father Gualdi, the commissioners sent by the Pope to Ireland, are now in Paris, where, it is reported, they have been ordered to await further instructions. The Rome correspondent of the *Times* states that the mission has for its object to ascertain how far the Irish clergy take part in illegal combinations and participate in political agitation. The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent says that a prelate who is constantly in attendance upon the Pope has given him the following details of the mission :—

It appears that complaints have been made that some of the younger Irish clergy and Church students have inadvertently mixed themselves up with societies which come under the ban of the Catholic Church. One or two of the Irish Bishops maintain that the signs used are only confidential communications, and that no ecclesiastical censure can be applied to them. A grave doubt, however, exists at Rome on the subject, and the commissioners will make inquiries into the matter. It follows, of course, that the whole question of admitting members of secret societies to the sacraments is to receive the attention of monsignor Persico. The general relations between Ireland and England will, of course, be studied; but the commission is in no sense a political one. It is, however, the outcome of the recent visit of the Duke of Norfolk to Rome, and cannot fail to enlighten Leo XIII. on many questions affecting the discipline of the Irish Bishops and clergy and the real sentiments of the laity. While it is true that Cardinal Manning made no opposition to the Persico-Gualdi mission, it is not so certain that the commissioners are palatable to Archbishop Walsh. I am even informed that it was the attitude of one Irish Bishop which determined the Pope to despatch his prelates to Dublin at once, his object being to give them an opportunity of conferring with Monsignor Raffo Scilla in London before crossing the channel.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says that, while unable to predict the success of his mission, Monsignor Persico is very hopeful of its result, several Irish Bishops having already written welcoming him to their dioceses. In any case the commissioners believe that any decision of the Holy See will be received dutifully by the Bishops, clergy, and laity of Ireland.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE TIMES.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday June 29 :—

"SIR—In your leading article of this morning you express your regret that the mission of Monsignor Persico has been revoked 'at the instance, apparently, of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh;' adding. 'The active promoters of Separatist intrigues are hardly the persons who should have a determining voice in the councils of the Church.'

"On this I have two remarks to make. 1. The word 'apparently' will not clear the *Times* of the grave responsibility of sending all over the world a statement which is false. A contradiction, in the name of Archbishop Walsh and in my own, is to be found in the *St. James's Gazette* and in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening. 2. My other remark is of a graver kind. You describe Archbishop Walsh and myself as 'active promoters of Separatist intrigues.' No gloss or evasion can explain this away; for you fix the meaning of the terms by describing us as having 'determining voice in the councils of the Church.' This can apply to no layman; and the Archbishop of Dublin and myself are the text of this comment.

"I gladly unite myself with the Archbishop of Dublin. He is but slightly known in England, except in the descriptions of those who are fanning the flames of animosity between England and Ireland. I am known in England both to Ministers of the Crown and to the leaders of the Opposition. I leave to them, who well know my mind, to answer for me; and I, who know the mind of the Archbishop of Dublin, answer for him. We are neither intriguers nor Separatists.

"If, sir, I have written with unusual warmth I will confess to you that I hold resentment to be sometimes a duty. And this is such a time, when your words touch our highest responsibility, and inflame more and more the heated contentions between two peoples whom justice and truth would still bind in peace and unity.

"I ask you, sir as an act of Justice, to give this letter as prominent a place in the *Times* of to-morrow as you have unwarily given to the unhappy imputations of this morning.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

"HENRY EDWARD,
"Cardinal Archbishop.

"Archbishop's House, Westminster, June 27.

"*P.S.*—Having been engaged the whole day by duties, I was not aware until less than an hour ago of the paragraph in your columns. This will explain the lateness of this reply."

"Upon this letter the *Times* remarks :—Cardinal Manning, it will be observed, shares the antipathy of his eminent friend to the name which accurately describes the effect of his policy. He writes, as he says himself, 'with unusual warmth,' to protest against some remarks of ours published yesterday morning on the removed revocation of Monsignor Persico's mission to Ireland. Later information shows that the mission is not to be abandoned after all, and the second change of view at the Papal Court is attributed to the intervention of Monsignor Raffo Scilla, the Envoy sent here for the Jubilee. The fact, in any case, has no bearing on Cardinal Manning's grievance. 'I hold resentment to be sometimes a duty,' says the Cardinal. 'I do well to be angry' is the keynote of this mood, and anger, indeed, seems to have so disturbed the Cardinal's acute mind that he has hopelessly confused the facts of the case. Dating his letter the 27th of June—a significant little blunder—he attacks us for expressing regret, in our issue of the 28th, that the mission had been revoked 'at the instance apparently of Cardinal Manning and Archbishop Walsh.' On this the Cardinal remarks. The word 'apparently' will not clear the *Times* of the grave responsibility of sending all over the world a statement which is false,' and he adds that he and Archbishop Walsh published a contradiction in the evening papers, but this contradiction appeared some hours after our article, and the 'grave responsibility' of which the Cardinal solemnly speaks is limited to the adoption, with a slight expression of doubt, of the statements made in a telegram sent from Rome by Reuter's Agency, and published in every newspaper in the kingdom. Cardinal Mannig's second charge is one which, we can assure him, we have no desire to meet with either 'gloss or evasion.' We have spoken of 'active promoters of Separatist intrigues,' and the Cardinal accepting the reference as to Archbishop Walsh and himself, answers for both. We are constrained to differ from Cardinal Manning on this point. Archbishop Walsh is a good deal better known in England than the Cardinal would have us believe; he is kown, not by any invectives of enemies, but by his own written and spoken words. He is, in the very strict sense of the word, a Separatist; he is working for the establishment of an independent Irish Parliament and Executive, in pursuing that policy that he has identified the Irish Roman Catholic clergy with the cause of the National League, he has given his public approval to the Plan of Campaign, and his conduct has tended during the past eleven months to embarrass the Government of paralyse the enforcement of the law in Ireland. This is a course which Archbishop Walsh may be legally entitled to pursue, but it is, in our judgment, rightly described as a course of Separatist intrigue. Cardinal Manning thinks otherwise, but he gives no reason save his *ipse dixit*. . . . Cardinal Manning declares that he is not a Sepatatist, but so does Mr. Gladstone, even when he is laying his axe at the root of the Unionist upas-tree in Wales."

"LAND GRABBING" IN BURMA.

THE illiberal policy adopted by the local Government with reference to Crown lands in Upper Burma and the favour shown to public officials in connection therewith cause (the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times* says) much dissatisfaction. At present all reasonable facilities should be offered and encouragement should be given to those wishing to carry on business in Upper Burma. The local Government, however, adopts a directly opposite policy. It refuses to sell to any but a public official even small lots of public land, although land may be required for purposes admitted to be of general public utility. Any leases granted of Government land are short, and subject to conditions. This policy seriously retards commercial progress in the upper province, and prevents the introduction and expenditure of capital. While this restrictive policy is adopted towards the public, officials are allowed to purchase valuable lots of public land on advantageous terms, and are granted permanent, hereditary, and transferable titles. In Mandalay, where land is now very valuable and steadily rising in price, several public officers, some of them holding subordinate positions, one being merely a probationer, have recently acquired valuable sites. When public officers apply for land, a moderate upset price is placed on it, and notice is published in the local *Gazette*, giving the name of the official who has applied, and announcing that the land will be offered for sale by public auction. Now, in the present condition of Upper Burma, almost uncontrolled power being exercised by public officers, the natives, and indeed Europeans holding unofficial positions, naturally hesitate to compete with officials for land for which they (the officials) have applied, and there is no real competition. If it were necessary to sell sites to officials to provide them with permanent residences in Mandalay, the action of the Government would be easily understood. But in Upper Burma the officials are now so frequently transferred from one district to another that the end thus obtained by public officers will probably be soon resold at considerably enhanced prices by the fortunate grantees.

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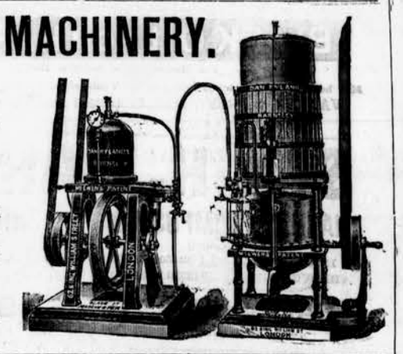

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OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

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In more than 50 different patterns.
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From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old completely equipped.

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Jersey and Wet-weather Suits and Dresses for Boys and Girls.

Finest English Perfumery.

SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

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MANUFACTURERS OF BEST ENGLISH TRANSPARENT AND FINE TOILET SOAPS.

Concentrated Perfumes—Of great Fragrance & Strength:

MATHIOLA. ✧ OPOPONAX. ✧ MUSK.
TANGLEWOOD. ✧ WHITE ROSE. ✧ WHITE HELIOTROPE
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CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS—*The Newest Perfume.*

THE CROWN TOILET SOAPS—Finest quality, richly scented.
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ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
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Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

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6.	Sir Fergusson (pressed)	,, ,,	3	0	12.	Sultan	,, ,, 1 4

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These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.

Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb. Rs. 12 0 | No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb. Rs. 6 0
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Exquisita	per box of	25	Rs. 6	0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of	100	Rs. 9 0
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La Flor de Tobaccos	,,	50	,, 8	0	Romeo and Juliette	,,		,, 4 0
Trabucos Alexandrie	,,	25	,, 3	4	La Flor de Java	,,	100	,, 4 0
Semiramis	,,	100	,, 11	0	La Delice (per packet of 25, Rs. 1)	,,	100	,, 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1881.

Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Coconada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf
Smoking Mixture ..... per lb. Rs. 3 0 | Cavendish ..... per lb. Rs. 1 8
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And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.

The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.
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COD LIVER OIL.

Has the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.

Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsule Bottles.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

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FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
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PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

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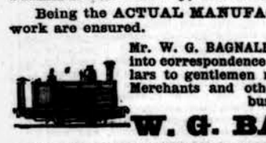
Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.



Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions in or with each bottle, and to perfectly safe even to the most inexperienced hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

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ORDINARY GRAVITY.

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Trade ◆ Mark
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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
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FOR SALE.

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